

Confusion Delayed U.S. Team En Route to Malta Hijacking

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service
VALLETTA, Malta — U.S. anti-terrorism experts were en route to Malta to help free people held captive by Egyptian hijackers, but it took them more than eight hours before they could get off the ground, according to sources here. The sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that Egypt had requested U.S. technical assistance and advice at least eight hours before its ill-fated rescue operation Nov. 24. The United States had promptly agreed to provide aid, the sources said. A total of 59 persons were killed during the hijacking, all but two during the commando assault.

Maltese unwillingness to permit U.S. military aircraft to land, protracted negotiations with Malta over conditions of entry, confusion on the ground and serious gaps in communications among the parties concerned prevented the U.S. technical team from arriving in time, according to these accounts.

"Egypt knew it needed advice and assistance, but it believed that Malta had rejected their request and that it would have to act alone," one source said. "There is no telling how many lives could have been saved on that plane had the Americans arrived in time," the source said.

The belated arrival of the U.S. team is the latest in a series of disclosures about the disaster that have emerged since the hijacking soon after the Egyptian Boeing 737 took off from Athens Airport. The assault by 25 Egyptian commandos came less than 24 hours after the plane was diverted.

The sources declined to discuss what kind of assistance the Americans were providing, how many experts were en route, the exact nature of their mission, or their itinerary.

Libya Says Egypt's Army Is Massed, Set to Attack

BEIRUT — Libya charged Friday that Egyptian troops massed at the Egyptian-Libyan border had completed combat preparations and were planning to attack. Egyptian officials quickly denied the allegation, although they acknowledged that security along the border with Libya had been tightened since Nov. 23, when an Egyptian airliner was hijacked to Malta. Egypt has blamed Libya for sponsoring the hijacking.

The official Libyan news agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, made the charge in a report from Tripoli. "JANA learns from reliable sources that Egyptian forces massed in the past few days along the Egyptian-Libyan border have now completed combat preparations," it said.

"Reliable sources said the Egyptian regime was planning a military attack on Libya after mobilizing the Egyptian people and deluding them to believe that the Egyptian Army was going to attack Libya," the broadcast said.

In Brussels, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said that his country had stepped up security on the border, but that it was not planning an attack.

He said that Cairo took the measures after it established a connection between Libya and the men who hijacked the Egyptian airliner to Malta.

Egyptian officials have said they believe Libya was behind the hijacking. A total of 59 persons were killed during the hijacking and in the storming of the plane by Egyptian commandos.

President Hosni Mubarak said Thursday that it was Egypt's policy to strike at all forms of terrorism and to "teach a lesson to all those who see fit to attack it."



Esmat Abdel Meguid

U.S. Denies Reports It Sought a Role in European Fighter

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — U.S. and West European military officials denied Friday that the Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had sought a direct U.S. role in the development of the European Fighter Aircraft.

They said instead that Mr. Weinberger had written recently to the defense ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain urging trans-Atlantic cooperation in future military aircraft programs.

According to published accounts, Mr. Weinberger wrote on Oct. 25 to the defense ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, the participants in the aircraft project. The accounts said his suggestion resembled a recent proposal by President François Mitterrand of France seeking a 5- to 10-percent share in the fighter project.

Some West European air industry executives said Friday that the U.S. proposal appeared to have been aimed at delaying the European program, and that it implied a direct U.S. role in the development of the plane, including access to West European technology.

"We are not seeking a direct role in the development of the European fighter," a Pentagon spokesman said in Washington. "It is a call for cooperation to avoid duplication in development of future programs."

Britain, West Germany and Italy agreed in August to proceed with development of the plane for use in the 1990s, and they were later joined by Spain. France withdrew from the project because of disagreements over the plane's combat role and over who would be responsible for its design.

But Mr. Mitterrand revised that position on Nov. 8, at a meeting in Bonn with Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor. Mr. Mitterrand said he expected France's stake in the program not to exceed 10 percent.

The four partners are now organizing a consortium to design and build the plane. They hope to produce about 750 aircraft for the four countries, and several hundred for export.

The Pentagon spokesman in Washington, reading portions of the letter, said Mr. Weinberger had praised the European project as a "most important milestone" in Western Europe's efforts to cooperate in conventional weapons development. These efforts, he said, "could yield important benefits" to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In the letter, Mr. Weinberger said that the "alliance's resources can be utilized most effectively if we work closely together to assure a high level of commonality and interoperability" between the European combat plane and "our own programs."

The Pentagon spokesman also said that Mr. Weinberger's reference included a U.S. Air Force program to develop an advanced tactical fighter for the 1990s, in which several leading U.S. aerospace companies are participating.

Trans-Atlantic cooperation, Mr. Weinberger said, "would entail access to and use of our best shared technology with the aim of reducing duplicative efforts in the interests of fielding the most capable and cost-effective aircraft weapons systems possible."

A West German industry source, speaking on the condition that he not be identified, said that, based on the reports of the letter's contents, the U.S. proposal appeared to have been aimed at delaying the project.

He also said it seemed similar to the recent proposal by President Mitterrand to take a 5- to 10-percent share in developing the plane. The four current partners have made no official reaction to the French proposal.

"Neither the French, nor the U.S. proposal, as we understand them, make sense to the West European industry," he said.



Saboteurs bombed Tokyo's Asakusabashi station, above, and delayed Osaka commuters.



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Saboteurs Shut Rails in Tokyo, Osaka, Delaying Millions; Radicals Arrested

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Saboteurs described by authorities as leftist extremists slashed vital cables and set fires early Friday at key sections of the Japan National Railways in Tokyo and Osaka.

The apparently well-coordinated actions knocked out communications and signal systems, forcing 23 commuter lines to shut down during the morning rush hour and causing a nightmarish journey for millions of riders.

Damages were repaired by mid-afternoon, however, and service was at least partly restored on all lines by the evening rush hour.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department announced that it had arrested 48 persons, including leaders of a radical group known as the Chukaku-ha, or Middle Core Faction. Some were seized after allegedly having damaged the Asakusabashi train station in eastern Tokyo in a firebomb attack.

It was not clear what formal charges, if any, would be brought. According to police, the actions were taken in support of a 24-hour strike Thursday to protest government plans to turn over the national railroad system, which is operating at a heavy deficit, to private hands.

That move will result in the loss of up to 160,000 jobs, about a third of the total work force. Union officials denied any link to the sabotage.

To Japanese — unaccustomed to political violence in recent years and greatly accustomed to punctual trains — Friday morning's events came as a shock.

Most of the damage occurred in Tokyo, where virtually the entire network of publicly operated commuter trains was knocked out for about 10 hours.

But because the capital is intricately veined with private commuter trains and quasi-public subway lines that connect to the public network, commuters were not stranded so much as inconvenienced.

The annoyance, however, was often considerable, and an estimated 6.5 million to 12 million people were affected.

Osaka suffered far less, but there, too, more than 500,000 commuters had to scramble. Sabotage at several substations in the Osaka area caused a western stretch of the Shinkansen, Japan's high-speed "bullet train" line, to run well behind schedule.

Most of the damage, police said, was inflicted during simultaneous pre-dawn raids at about 35 locations in the Tokyo and Osaka areas.

By setting fires inside signal boxes and cutting electronic communications cables stored in gutters alongside the tracks, the attackers knocked out switching systems, telephone hookups and computerized booking operations.

No group claimed responsibility, but the Tokyo police immediately suspected the Chukaku-ha, a band of radicals that was formed in the 1960s and has linked itself to various causes. Police estimates of the group's membership range from 2,000 to 3,000, often men and women now approaching middle age.

The Chukaku-ha is most closely associated with long-standing protests by farmers embittered by the expropriation of their land two decades ago to build a new international airport at Narita, 40 miles (65 kilometers) east of Tokyo.

Yet despite the smiles of the children and the optimism of their parents, who say they are eager to farm again, the Ethiopian famine still presents an imminent threat of mass death.

Like tens of thousands of Ethiopians who have left the famine camps, most of the people leaving Korem this week will not be able to feed themselves for at least a year, relief officials said.

On their farms, many of which are perched on inaccessible ridges in the northern highlands, they will be just as dependent on outside food aid as they were this past year at Korem.

"These people are going to have to live for the next year or so on the grain, oil and skim milk that we take out to them," said Hugo Slim, administrator for a child nutrition center at Korem that is run by the British chapter of Save the Children, a relief organization.

Plentiful rains and a good harvest in much of Africa have ended the food emergency in 16 of the 21 countries affected by drought this year, according to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Chronically arid nations such as Chad, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Mauritania are not expected to need outside food in 1986. Good crops have cut relief

U.S. Chides Israel As Slow to Help Spy Investigation

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States said Friday that Israeli authorities "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested" in the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a U.S. Navy analyst who allegedly sold military secrets to Israel.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said, "We regret this delay and are urging the Israeli government to respond promptly."

Mr. Redman said the United States government informed the United States without explanation that two Israeli diplomats left the country on Nov. 22, following the arrest of Mr. Pollard.

"We had no explanation for that departure. We were not informed," Mr. Redman said. "We are dismayed that the government of Israel was not as forthcoming as we would have hoped and expected. But the important point now is that we have full and prompt access to those involved."

The two diplomats have been identified in press reports as Ilan Ravid, an aide to the Washington science attaché, and Yosef Yagur, the science attaché in the Israeli Consulate General in New York City.

The statement was the most critical of Israel from the United States since the Pollard case began. But Mr. Redman said, "I don't think there's been any implication that the normal relationship has been in some way fundamentally interrupted."

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the embassy would have no comment.

In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Israel sent a message to Secretary of State George P. Shultz offering to return any documents stolen from the United States if the documents are found to be in Israel's possession, Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne reported, quoting official sources.

The prime minister's message, the sources said, also assured Mr. Shultz that Israel in the future will abide by a 1983 agreement between the two countries not to conduct espionage operations against each other. They said the message stopped short of an apology.

The message was conveyed by Mr. Peres in a meeting Wednesday night with the U.S. ambassador, Thomas E. Pickering, official sources said. The sources said the message was not in written form.

Ghana, U.S. Each Expel 4 Diplomats

ACCRA, Ghana — Ghana has expelled four U.S. diplomats, only days after a spy swap appeared to end charges and countercharges of espionage between the two countries, Ghana's government radio said Friday. The United States announced it was retaliating by expelling four officials of the Ghanaian Embassy.

Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs, informed Robert Fritz, the U.S. ambassador, Thursday night of the decision. He said the diplomats' activities were "wholly unacceptable and not conducive to good relations between Ghana and the United States."

The state-controlled news media accused the four diplomats of working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

They were named by the Ghana News Agency as Lawrence Garufi, head of the U.S. Information Agency in Accra; Robert Lee Koo, an administrative officer at the U.S. Embassy; Bruce Dean Telft, and Annette Woodams.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said Friday that the expulsions were warranted and that it had ordered the four Ghanaian Embassy staff members to leave in 48 hours, the same time given to the Americans by Ghana.

She said the United States also had decided to review, and possibly terminate, U.S. aid to Ghana, which amounted to \$15.1 million dollars this year.

"We do not plan to comment on (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Ethiopia: Sunken Cheeks Now Bulge, but Aid Hasn't Ended Famine Threat

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service
KOREM, Ethiopia — A year ago stretchers were dispatched every morning in this famine camp to collect bodies. They were brought to the morgue tent, washed, and wrapped in shrouds fashioned from food-bags.

Outside the morgue, mothers, sisters and wives sat in the dirt morning after morning and wept.

Last week the morgue was empty. Scores of stretchers, which once had borne as many as 100 corpses a day, lay on the floor of the morgue, gathering dust. Just outside, fat-cheeked children played and sang, joyfully oblivious to the past.

The one-year transformation of Korem from a burgeoning famine camp where doctors felt helpless to a shrinking feeding center where doctors are bored is a testament to a worldwide relief operation that in the past year has defanged, if not defeated, Ethiopia's great famine.

A year ago, relief food reached only one out of 10 of the 7.9 million Ethiopians threatened by starvation, according to United Nations figures.

Now, after the emergency importation of about 1.1 million tons (about 1 million metric tons) of food and the expenditure of about \$1.3 billion, the U.N. estimates that nine out of 10 of those people are being fed.

Fred C. Fischer, U.S. coordinator of emergency relief in Ethiopia, said, "What we have done is save the lives of most of the 7.9 million who were at risk. Some have died, but it is in the hundreds of thousands, not the millions. It is one of the world's great success stories." Mr. Fischer was speaking of the combined efforts of 35 countries, several UN agencies and 47 nongovernmental organizations.

At the height of the emergency last March there were 43 famine camps feeding about one million people. The remaining 25 camps now feed fewer than 70,000. Ethiopians walk away from the camps nearly every day.

To a journalist who passed through Korem last year, the changes wrought in 12 months were astounding.

In the camp's four hospital sheds, Ethiopians last year slept six or seven to a bed, shivering in rags in the highland cold. In those sheds last week, they slept one or two to a bed, wrapped in thick wool blankets.

The cholera isolation ward where 228 people died in one month last spring is closed. Flies no longer crawl in the eyes of children too weak to brush them away.

Last year the camp's stick-like children submitted impassively to a weighing procedure in which they were put in a harness and hung from a hook attached to a scale. Last week many of them refused the harness and grabbed onto the hook as if to do a chin-up. While being weighed, many giggled.

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— Fred C. Fischer, U.S. AID official

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INSIDE

Marcel Carton, a French diplomat kidnapped in Beirut, was reported in good health. Page 5.

A Yugoslav village repulses a Mexican scholar's attempt that ancient Troy was built there. Page 2.

U.S. drug officials are alarmed over the spread of a new form of cocaine, called "crack." Page 3.

The guerrilla war in Colombia is heating up. Page 4.

Rebels in South Africa declared a "general escalation" in violence following land-mine and rocket attacks. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

The art of Barcelona is celebrated in two extensive London exhibitions. Page 6.

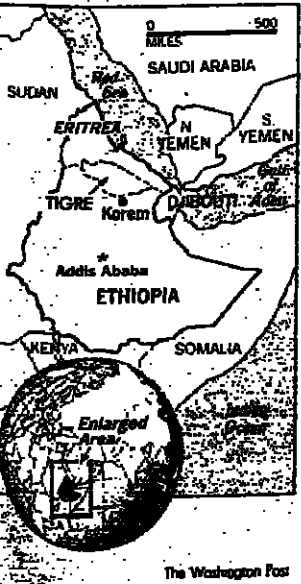
BUSINESS/FINANCE

Japan's current account surplus shrank slightly in October, but was still a hefty \$4.7 billion. Page 9.

Saudi petrochemical output is putting pressure on the world industry. Part 4 of Bob Hagerty's series. Page 11.

SPECIAL REPORT

Christmas shopping: an international guide. Page 13.



The Washington Post

A New Trojan Theory Launches a Thousand Yugoslav Dreams

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

GABELA, Yugoslavia — None of the evidence is in yet, but the people of this village about 15 miles inland from the Dalmatian coast have begun to act as though they are sitting on the cradle of Western civilization. A steady flow of tourists from many countries strengthens them in their belief.

It all began last summer, when news reached here from Mexico that a scholar had published a theory that ancient Troy was not where Heinrich Schliemann excavated it more than a century ago in Asia Minor, on the western coast of Turkey, but in Dalmatia.

The Mexican, Roberto Salinas Price, said his reading of Homer's "Iliad" left room for no other conclusion but that Gabela had been Troy.

Because the "Iliad" is the wellspring of Greek history and that, in turn, the bedrock of classical culture, Mr. Salinas Price's displacement of Troy from Asia Minor to Dalmatia would make modern Yugoslavia the fountainhead of Western civilization. The Yugoslav press seized on the theory with ardor. Not surprisingly, the Greek press has paid no attention.

Mr. Salinas Price published his book in English at Skylax Press in San Antonio, Texas. When a correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency, sent a dispatch, it was inundated with requests for special articles that it took the unusual step of publishing in hard cover both the original book and a Serbo-Croatian translation. They are selling well at about \$7 a copy.

Mr. Salinas Price, for whom Homer is said to be a lifelong passion, based his theory on what he considers

geographical and astronomical anomalies in the "Iliad" that preclude an Asia Minor Troy. After years of research, which first brought him to Yugoslavia in 1967, he concluded that Gabela was the only possible site.

He theorized that the reason for the millennia-old geographical error was political. In the seventh century B.C., Mr. Salinas Price suggests, Greeks cleverly transferred all the place names in the "Iliad" to territories that were then Greek. Homer lived in the eighth century B.C.

Yugoslav archeologists gave the theory short shrift, proclaiming to a man and woman that no archeological evidence has ever been unearthed to buttress the new thesis.

"We don't care what the archeologists say," said Dragan Bradvica of the Gabela Tourist Association, which was quickly formed and gave the unemployed Mr. Bradvica a job. "We are very enthusiastic here and are ready to dig on our own."

As soon as the first tourists showed up last summer, the farmers of Gabela knew they had a good thing. They inspired local youths with visions of tourist bounty and set them to clearing one of the village's three hills, which is crowned by remnants of Roman, Venetian, Turkish and Bosnian fortifications and shrines. About 100 boys and girls gave up their spare time for weeks to make accessible a badly overgrown wasteland.

The tourist association does not actually pretend that the site is the Troy of old, but it does nothing to discourage that idea, either. A visitor's book full of enthusiastic comments along the lines of one man's

"We believe!!!" indicates the thought has taken hold. At the moment, the association occupies only the apartment at the back of a schoolhouse that until recently was occupied by the teacher. But before the next tourist season starts, the whole school will be moved to make way for what the 2,300 villagers hope will be the beginning of Troy-Gabela's golden age.

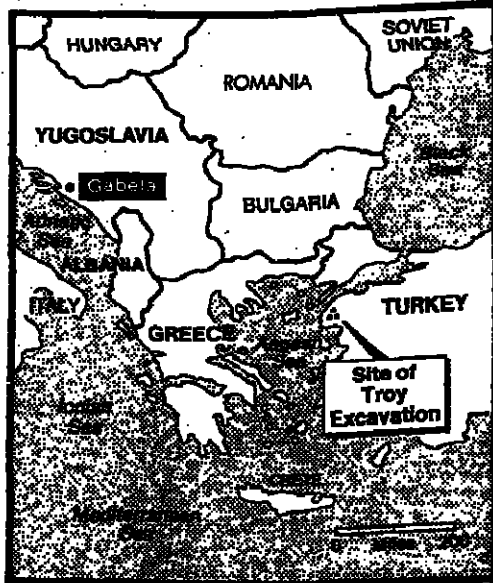
Already, the enterprising private sector of this Communist country has produced an ample range of souvenir articles — Troy ceramics, maps, car stickers, sun visors, model ships and little lions of Troy.

The ruins of an Ottoman mosque have been turned into a mini-amphitheater, where classical Greek and modern Yugoslav folkloric performances will entertain next summer's visitors. It was inaugurated on the new Troy's greatest day so far — a triumphant visit by Mr. Salinas Price in September.

Three television crews and 60 or 70 reporters and photographers covered the event. Mr. Bradvica recalled. The scholar was greeted by applauding villagers and hundreds of outsiders. "People wanted to thank him for bringing back fame to Gabela," Mr. Bradvica said, emphasizing "back."

After the welcoming ceremony of bread and salt and a traditional regional dance luckily but inexplicably called the Trojan, the father of the village's fame was taken to see a Euripides drama set in Troy.

According to Mr. Bradvica, the scholar was moved by the enthusiasm and clearly aware of his responsibility. "If they can prove I'm wrong," the tourist official quoted Mr. Salinas Price as saying, "I'll commit suicide."



The Yugoslav press seized on the theory with ardor. The Greek press paid no attention.

Bishops Urge Eucharist for Divorced



Pope John Paul II prayed with bishops before the start of one of the Friday sessions of the extraordinary synod.

The Associated Press
VATICAN CITY — Bishops and archbishops from three countries have suggested that steps be studied to allow Catholics who have divorced and remarried to again receive Holy Communion.

At least 165 members of the hierarchy from around the world are attending a two-week extraordinary synod here of the Roman Catholic Church, which opened Monday, to assess the effect of the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, held from 1962 to 1965.

Bishops from Austria and Japan suggested Wednesday that divorced and remarried Catholics be allowed to participate fully in the church. On Thursday, a Canadian agreed.

"I feel a tremendous sympathy for persons in that situation and I would certainly like to be able to reach out to them and come to their aid," said Archbishop James Martin Hayes of Halifax, vice president of the Canadian bishops' conference.

In a closing session of a synod on the family in 1980, Pope John Paul II said divorced Catholics who remarried outside the church "can and ought to participate in the life" of the church, but could not receive the Holy Eucharist unless they abstained from sexual relations.

Manila Bars Australia at U.S. Air Base

Agence France-Press
MANILA — The Philippines barred Australia on Friday from using a U.S.-maintained military base here to protest what it termed an "insult" to President Ferdinand E. Marcos by the Australian foreign minister, Bill Hayden.

"The Philippine government is withdrawing its authority to allow Australian aircraft to land or use the Clark Air Base for any purpose whatsoever," the Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Hayden told the Australian Parliament on Tuesday that there were "human rights abuses by some organs of the government" in the Philippines and that there was "extensive economic injustice resulting from the government's resolute inaction against the privileges and political power of its wealthy oligarchic patrons."

The situation, he said, had "provided fertile ground for the growth" of a Communist rebellion in the Philippines.

In a letter to the Australian Embassy, the Foreign Ministry said it was "surprised why it was necessary for the foreign minister of Australia to insult and attack viciously the head of state and government of the Republic of the Philippines."

Ulster Conference Plans To Meet by Christmas

Reuters
LONDON — The intergovernmental conference set up to give the Irish Republic a consultative role in Northern Ireland is likely to meet within three weeks, the British minister in charge of the province said Friday.

The secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Tom King, said he expected the Anglo-Irish Conference to hold its first session before Christmas.

Britain and Ireland established the conference in a Nov. 15 agreement aimed at ending the political deadlock and violence in Northern Ireland between the Catholic minority and the Protestant majority.

The agreement was given its final parliamentary endorsement Thursday when it was passed by the Irish Senate. The British Foreign Office said the British and Irish governments formally exchanged notifications Friday of their acceptance of the agreement.

In the British House of Commons, 15 Northern Irish Protestant members resigned their seats to protest the accord. They plan to

force an election in the province that they see as a referendum on the issue.

Mr. King said the action by the Northern Ireland Unionists, who regard the agreement as the first step towards Irish reunification, raised "very difficult issues."

"I don't quite know how they have thought where they go from there," the British minister said. "It raises very difficult issues. We are all members of the United Kingdom Parliament," he said, "and this does involve accepting the majority view."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Ireland has indicated that she plans to renew a campaign to change the republic's constitution and make it more acceptable to the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland.

When he first came to office in 1981 as head of a short-lived coalition, Mr. FitzGerald began a campaign to rid the 1937 constitution of its more overtly Catholic overtones.

When he again became prime minister in 1982, the campaign was set aside while the government began another initiative aimed at ending 15 years of sectarian strife in the North.

In a speech on the new accord in the Senate earlier this week, Mr. FitzGerald made a last-minute addition to his prepared text.

"I believe we must tackle aspects of our constitution and laws which represent an impediment to the establishment here of a pluralist society," he said.

Only on this basis could Dublin credibly propose to Northern Protestants "a coming together in peace, and by agreement and free consent, of the two parts of Ireland," Mr. FitzGerald said.

An article assessing American reaction to the meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said most U.S. news analysts agreed the summit meeting had provided a basis for improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

Pravda said U.S. commentators believed it was important that the two countries had agreed that neither side would win a nuclear war and that neither sought military superiority over the other.

"This does not mean that there is nobody in the United States today who is displeased with the results of the Geneva meeting," Pravda added. "The forces of the military-industrial complex and political reaction would already like to enunciate the content of the Geneva decisions and to do all they can to hold back progress on reaching accord on key issues of war and peace."

Pravda also said it was curious that the summit meeting was no longer discussed prominently in the American media.

"One cannot help noticing the fact that, as if at the wave of a baton by an invisible conductor, the U.S. mass media have begun these days to curtail discussion of the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit," Pravda said.

"Someone is clearly seeking to localize the effect of Geneva, to slow down the positive process and to weaken the powerful impulse which the summit gave to this process," the newspaper said.

Britain plans to introduce a measure of democracy in Hong Kong in September that allowed some seats on the colony's Legislative Council to be filled through elections.

Mr. Xu's comments, seen widely in Hong Kong as meddling by Beijing, sent shares tumbling on the Hong Kong stock market.

The convergence of the Hong Kong political system now and after 1997 is very important, Mr. Ke said. "Otherwise, the actions will be not coordinated and there will be some contradictions."

China has promised to preserve Hong Kong's economic and social systems in a self-administering "special economic region" after 1997. Mr. Ke said Friday that its future political system had not yet been decided.

Foreign diplomats said they believed China did not want political parties to develop in a democratic Hong Kong.

In a joint statement, Britain and China said that in the liaison group meeting, "the two sides discussed recent changes in the political system in Hong Kong."

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Will Propose Troop Cutoff

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will propose a limited immediate troop cutoff in Central Europe to try to break a stalemate at East-West talks on reductions in conventional forces, NATO officials said Friday. The proposal is scheduled to be presented in Vienna next week, officials said.

A senior U.S. official with NATO said the Western move was aimed at ending a dispute over current troop levels by allowing for a reduction in U.S. and Soviet forces before the two sides formally exchange data on numbers. The proposed cuts involve 11,500 Soviet and 5,000 U.S. troops.

This would enable the Warsaw Pact to remove some of its forces, where existence it has always denied, from a zone that covers East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. NATO says the Warsaw Pact has consistently underestimated its troop strength in the area. NATO and the Warsaw Pact agree on the size of reducing overall force levels to 700,000 army and 200,000 air force personnel on each side but cannot agree on the starting point.

Poland Dismisses Academics in Purge

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish government has dismissed at least 100 academics from top university jobs under a new law that curbs academic freedom reforms won in the Solidarity era, university sources said Friday. Most of those dismissed had been elected by their colleagues and students. Benon Miskiewicz, minister of higher education, ordered the purge as part of a staff review required by the law, which restores firm Communist Party control over universities.

Among those dismissed were three rectors: Wladyslaw Kozminski of the Warsaw Polytechnic, Karol Taylor of Gdansk University and Stanislaw Kaczmarek of Poznan University. They said they would continue to teach at their schools.

Foe of Seychelles Regime Killed in U.K.

LONDON (Reuters) — A leading Seychelles opposition figure, Gerard Hoareau, was shot and killed outside his home in a London suburb Friday, the police said. His assassin fled.

Mr. Hoareau, 34, was a minister in the government of President James Mancham, who was overthrown in a 1977 coup that brought Albert René to power. The Seychelles government asked for the extradition of Mr. Hoareau and Mr. Mancham after an unsuccessful coup attempt three years ago.

Both were at the center of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy in the Seychelles, which reportedly was involved in an abortive 1981 coup attempt using South African and other mercenaries disguised as tourists and led by Michael Hoxby.

Sakharov's Wife Has Passport for Trip

NEWTON, Massachusetts (AP) — Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist, said she has a passport to travel to Italy to help and care for her husband, who is recovering from a heart ailment. She said she was surprised after a long wait to receive the passport, which she said she had applied for in Moscow.

Mr. Sakharov, 62, was a physicist and nuclear physicist, and the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner. He has been in exile since 1980 in Gorky, where he is recovering from a heart ailment. He is recovering from a heart ailment. He is recovering from a heart ailment.

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Indian State Moves Against Carbide

NEW DELHI (AP) — A state government in India has moved to ban the use of carbide gas in the state of Maharashtra. The ban is aimed at protecting the health of the people, who have been suffering from carbide gas poisoning for many years.

Mr. Anderson was briefly arrested and released on bail when he visited Bhopal days after toxic methyl isocyanate gas leaked over the central Indian city on Dec. 3.

He and the managers of four Union Carbide pesticide factories in the United States, Brazil and India headed a list of potential witnesses submitted to a board of inquiry by the government of Madhya Pradesh.

Astronauts to Practice Construction

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (UPI) — Two U.S. astronauts aboard the space shuttle Atlantis prepared for a six-hour spacewalk Friday in practice building techniques that could be used to construct a space station.

The astronauts, Jerry Ross and Sherwood Spring, planned to erect a 45-foot (13.7-meter) tower and assemble pyramidal-shaped structures to study the difficulty of manipulating unwieldy objects in space.

The spacewalk and another on Sunday are expected to help space agency engineers gain a better understanding of the problems that might be encountered when construction crews begin assembling a space station, planned for the early 1990s.

For the Record

Algeria — Ben Bella, who was removed as president of Algeria in an army coup in 1965, said in Madrid that he was forming a clandestine group to fight for democracy in Algeria.

Czechoslovakia — Jaroslav Zak has been named Czechoslovak finance minister, replacing Leopold Ler, who was relieved from his office "for health reasons" Oct. 4.

Turkey — The lawlessness of Turkish prison conditions was recommended by a special parliamentary commission in a report submitted to the legislature Friday.

Lubbers Says Netherlands Will Reduce Its Nuclear Role

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands said Friday that its armed forces would train and equip themselves for only two wartime nuclear roles instead of the current six, despite strong criticism of the reduction by its NATO allies.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said after a cabinet discussion that the decision on nuclear roles could not be detached from his government's agreement earlier this month to accept the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles in 1983.

"Because we see the two as a single entity, it was the line of the cabinet that we should stick to our position on both questions," he said.

Mr. Lubbers emphasized that the move did not mean the Netherlands was redefining its membership in NATO. The decision to accept cruise missiles was part of a joint NATO response to Soviet deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles.

There is often a misunderstanding that all members are in the same position," he said. "For example, some are nuclear powers; some allow nuclear weapons to be stored on their soil and some do not allow that. We are now saying we will have fewer nuclear tasks."

Earlier, in Brussels, a senior U.S. official of NATO said the Dutch plan "would have serious negative effects on NATO's nuclear deterrent posture and its credibility."

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AMERICAN TOPICS

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BOOP-BOOP-EE-DOOP — The traditional Macy's Thanksgiving Day parade in New York City featured a 67-foot-high (20.5-meter) balloon of the cartoon character Betty Boop perched coyly on a crescent moon.

commands ashore, but today they are gaining senior rank. In the words of one officer, "There's just too much brainpower in that group to keep them down."

Short Takes: Alexander M. Haig Jr., who has served both as secretary of state and allied commander in Europe, has been mentioned by his literary agent, Norman Brokaw, as a likely Republican candidate for president.

Mr. Haig, however, says it is "too early to talk about '88'."

The farm crisis has become a boon for consumers. Because of food surpluses, the Consumer Price Index is expected to rise only 2.2 percent this year over last, or only a little over half the increase for all prices, according to the Agriculture Department.

New York City's drought emergency is over, seven months after it began, and New Yorkers are free to water their lawns or fill their swimming pools, now that it's too late.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS

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'Crack,' a New Form of Cocaine, Affects U.S. Experts

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new form of cocaine is for sale on the streets of New York, alarming law enforcement officials and rehabilitation experts because of its tendency to accelerate abuse of the drug, particularly among adolescents.

The substance, known as crack, is already processed into the purified form that enables cocaine users to smoke, or freebase, the powerful central nervous system stimulant.

Previously, freebaser had to reduce cocaine powder themselves to its undiluted form by combining it with baking soda or ether and evaporating the resulting paste over a flame.

Since crack appeared on the streets of the Bronx last year, spreading throughout the city and its suburbs, new cocaine users have graduated more quickly from inhaling to freebasing, the most addictive form of cocaine abuse.

In addition, crack dealers have found a ready market in people reluctant to escalate to intravenous injection of cocaine because of the fear of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"Drug abusers are always looking for the ultimate high, asking each other, 'Did you try this, did you try that?'" said William Hopkins, who directs the street research unit of the state Division of Substance Abuse Services. "This, I have every reason to believe, is building. This is the wave of the future."

Widespread use of crack has not been reported outside the New York area. But Dr. Arnold M. Washton, who is director of addiction research and treatment at Regent Hospital in Manhattan and research director for a national telephone "hot line" for cocaine users, predicts an "epidemic" of freebasing because of the availability of crack.

As the use of crack has spread in the metropolitan area, drug officials have begun raiding "factories" where the

cocaine powder is processed into pure beige crystals known as "rocks" and then packed into transparent vials resembling large vitamin capsules.

The crack sold on the street in New York ranges in cost from \$2 to \$50 depending on the number of rocks in the vial.

Because of crack, new cocaine users have graduated more quickly from inhaling to freebasing, the most addictive form of cocaine abuse.

and, paradoxically, is sometimes less expensive than the amount of powder, currently retailing at \$75 to \$100 a gram, necessary to produce the equivalent freebase.

Meanwhile, narcotics officers from the New York City Police Department have shut a few of the so-called crack houses, where sales are made and users gather for smoking binges that can last for several days.

Earlier this month, agents of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration arrested a cocaine dealer and then raided a Harlem apartment where he was reportedly producing a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of crack each day, for net daily profits of \$500,000.

While law enforcement officials are increasingly turning their attention to crack, its abusers are showing up in local treatment centers, where cocaine-related admissions were rising dramatically even before the new form of the drug was available.

Experts estimate there are at least five million regular cocaine users in the United States, with perhaps a million of them in the New York metropolitan area.

According to data collected through the telephone hot line, 60 percent of the users snort the drug, with the remaining 40 percent evenly divided between freebasing and intravenous use. The pattern, however, seems to be changing.

Of the three methods of use, freebasing offers the most immediate high (within 10 seconds) and the shortest one (approximately 5 minutes) and thus leads to the most frequent, debilitating and costly habit, experts say.

Kevin McEneaney, director of clinical services at Phoenix House, an international network of rehabilitative centers, said he was concerned by reports of sexual degradation from women using crack.

Cocaine, particularly in its freebase form, is a euphoriant and its users often describe increased sexual appetite and an interest in previously untried sexual practices. Mr. McEneaney said.

Finally, Mr. McEneaney said, there is the risk of unpredictable medical complications. By stimulating the central nervous system, increasing heart and respiration rates and elevating blood pressure and body temperature, cocaine has been known to cause coronary arrest, strokes, convulsive seizures and other less serious disorders.

Medical experts and law enforcement officials agree that crack should not be considered merely a slight variation of the cocaine that is snorted because freebasing is such a different experience, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

"The high these people describe is not even comparable," said Dr. Washton of Regent Hospital. "It is unmatched in its euphoria and exhilaration. Clinicians need to know about it. Parents need to know about it. Law enforcement people in other parts of the country need to know about it. In no way should it be compared to snorting cocaine hydrochloride powder. It's almost like we're talking about a different drug here."

In Test on Rats, Artificial Blood Cells Succeed in Sustaining Life

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Medical researchers in San Francisco have made artificial red blood cells and then used them, in salt water, to replace half the blood in rats.

The animals, which ordinarily would have died from such a blood loss, survived with only minimal side effects, showing that the artificial cells were able to pick up oxygen in the lungs and deliver it to the rest of the body.

The feat, believed to be the first of its kind, shows that it may be possible to develop a new kind of blood substitute that doctors could use in emergencies to treat human victims of massive blood loss. The artificial cells contain hemoglobin removed from whole stored blood that no longer was safe to use.

Colombian Guerrilla War Heats Up Again

By Joseph B. Treaster

BOGOTA — In the last two weeks there has been a surge in fighting and rightist terrorism in Colombia's long guerrilla war, signaling a further setback to President Betancur's efforts to bring peace to this country.

Guerrillas of the April 19 Movement, or M-19, have carried out 15 attacks, including one in which they took over an entire town of 35,000 people and held it for nearly eight hours.

Paramilitary forces, said to be closely associated with Colombia's armed forces, are believed responsible for bombing the headquarters of the Communist Party and gunning down two prominent leftist leaders, one of them an outspoken advocate of Mr. Betancur's peace initiatives.

In the last few days, M-19 has issued a series of threats to take over country clubs and public buildings and to kidnap executives of foreign corporations.

Apparently in connection with those threats, four guerrillas last Saturday fired submachine guns from a speeding car at a navy officers' club where a children's party was under way. Two navy sentries were wounded.

The military and the police in Bogotá have been ordered on ex-



Belisario Betancur

traordinary alert. Truckloads of soldiers with rifles and submachine guns have taken up positions on downtown streets, and guards have been posted on the roof of the national police headquarters.

Western diplomats and Colombian political analysts say they believe M-19 has been pressing the

fight to demonstrate that it is still a potent force after the debacle at the Justice Ministry earlier this month.

About 100 persons were killed when the military responded with a 28-hour rebel occupation of the ministry. The dead included 11 Supreme Court justices, who were among dozens of hostages, and the 35 guerrillas who staged the attack.

The M-19 organization gained worldwide notoriety nearly six years ago when it invaded a cocktail party at the embassy of the Dominican Republic here and then held more than 28 diplomats hostage for two months. The guerrilla group accepted President Betancur's offer of a cease-fire in the late summer of 1984 after several other rebel groups had signed accords with the government.

But last June, M-19 announced that it was breaking the truce, charging that the army had taken advantage of the lull to harass the guerrillas and kill some of their leaders. The group also said it had been disappointed by the pace at which Mr. Betancur was moving toward fulfilling its demands for social reform.

The leaders of the largest guerrilla organization in the country, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, say they remain committed to the truce they signed 18

months ago. But no peace seems possible without M-19, which is believed to be the second-largest guerrilla group.

The new violence adds to Colombia's troubles only two weeks after the Nov. 13 eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano that killed approximately 25,000 people and left 8,000 homeless.

The military, while publicly expressing support for Mr. Betancur's efforts to disarm the guerrillas, has long been skeptical of this action. The armed forces chiefs have argued that armistices and truces only give the guerrillas an opportunity to reorganize and rearm for new adventures. Many diplomats believe the military is secretly trying to sabotage the president's peace efforts through the use of paramilitary forces.

For the moment, diplomats and political analysts say, the battle at the Justice Ministry has severely polarized the military and M-19, and they say they expect increasing combat in the weeks ahead.

Two small rebel groups, which had always rejected peace talks, have joined with M-19 in recent months in military operations, and a third, the Popular Liberation Army, joined M-19 in the takeover of the town of Uribe, about 230 miles (370 kilometers) northwest of Bogotá, last week.

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Opening for Talks Is Seen in Moscow

Congressman Says Soviet Plan Rejected in '82 Can Be Considered

WASHINGTON — A Soviet proposal for a new round of talks on the arms race, which was rejected in 1982, may now be considered, according to a congressman.

Rep. Charles Stenholm (D-Texas) said today that the Soviet Union's offer to resume talks on the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty was "a significant step forward."

Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery

U.S. Says 7 In 'Broad' Agreement

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev today vowed to push for an economic recovery.

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Middle East Impasse

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Ethiopia: Still in Need but No Longer Starving

(Continued from Page 1)

is in Sudan, the second worst-affected country in Africa, by half for next year.

The five countries the Food and Culture Organization says will be food aid next year are Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Sudan and Ethiopia. It is the need of Ethiopia, once again, that stands

the Ethiopian government announced in October that 5.8 million people would be threatened by famine in 1986, and that an additional 1.3 million would be needed to feed them. This is more than the combined food-aid requirements of all the

of Africa. Officials say there are two main reasons for Ethiopia's food crisis, even as most of Africa

first, the rains this year were late and ended too soon in many of the most affected areas.

Second, Ethiopia was so ravaged by famine that it could not take full advantage of the rain that fell. Many farmers were too

to plant, there were too few seeds to plant, and the soil was too dry, and insects and bacteria

were unusually destructive. Some of the largest private relief organizations in Ethiopia fear that

the middle of 1986 unless more than one million tons of food is shipped soon and begins to move

through a food-delivery pipeline takes about five months.

What if we save these people this year, if we let them starve in 1986? asked Frank Carlin, the director here for Catholic Relief

SerVICES, the largest private relief agency in Ethiopia.

But for only the U.S. government has made a firm pledge for 1986. As it did this year, Washington intends to supply one-third

of the emergency need.

After a year of working with the Ethiopian government, most do

not give it high marks for honesty. There has been very little

upton," said Mr. Fischer, the U.S. official here for the U.S.

Agency for International Development, which has spent \$280 million

the past year while delivering 100,000 tons of food. "The food

gone where it was supposed to

There have been chronic problems, however, in transporting

food from Ethiopia's ports. For

at of this year, a shortage of

haul trucks and frequent

downs on the country's crumbling

100,000 tons of food at Assab, the

port. The recent arrival of more than 400 new trucks, including 43

purchased by the Band Aid and Live Aid organizations, now has relief

officials here saying the transportation problem is nearly solved.

There also have been and continue to be rancorous disputes

between Western donors, who supplied 97 percent of the relief aid in

the past year, and Ethiopia's Marxist government, whose major ally is

the Soviet Union.

The Ethiopian government has refused to modify an agricultural

pricing structure that Western economists say guarantees food

shortages in this country of 42 million people.

Ethiopia is listed by the World Bank this year as the poorest country in the world, with a per capita

income of \$128 a year. And it has what economists call a "structural

food deficit," meaning that it is unable to feed itself even in years

without drought.

Ethiopian farmers, some of whom till the most fertile land in

Africa, must sell a large proportion of their surplus crops to the govern-

ment at prices that do not cover the cost of production.

Agricultural economists here say that most Ethiopian farmers

respond rationally to such a pricing system: They do not produce more

food than they and their families can eat.

Despite pressure from the World Bank, which offered more than

\$100 million in concessional farm loans in return for price reforms,

the government here made no major changes in farm policy.

But during the past year, as Ethiopia became the most celebrated

hungry place on earth, the government has been active on other

fronts.



U.S. wheat stacked up at the Ethiopian port of Assab in March as it awaited shipment to famine victims. Since then, the arrival of new trucks has eased the problem.

ing the kind of long-term development programs that relief specialists say Ethiopia needs if it is to feed itself.

Besides the offensive against the rebels in Eritrea and Tigre, for which the government frequently

diverted long-haul trucks that it had promised to use in famine

relief, the Ethiopian government has been active on two other fronts.

The government launched a nationwide "villagization" project that forces farmers to live in

clusters of houses rather than on their farms. The program's announced

purpose is to increase the availability of social services for rural

people.

But critics of the program, including several development

specialists and members of the government's own Agriculture Ministry,

say they fear the program will disrupt local food production.

The other major initiative, a huge resettlement program, is

intended to be a permanent solution to chronic famine in the northern

highlands.

The program, which has moved nearly 600,000 people in the

past year, takes farmers from the overpopulated and badly eroded

northern highlands to more fertile lands in the southwest. Many

Western relief specialists say resettlement is a sound idea.

From its beginning last fall, the government said resettlement

would be voluntary, and that families would be kept together.

According to reports from relief workers in the north, however,

the program has not been voluntary in thousands of cases, and many

families have been separated.

between Western aid workers and Ethiopian officials over methods

used to resettle famine victims.

On Oct. 27, the government sent armed soldiers into the camp. According to witnesses, they

rounded up 600 "volunteers" for resettlement and loaded them into trucks

while about 10,000 residents of Korem, including some hospital

patients, fled for the hills. They stayed in the hills three days.

Last week the president of Doctors Without Borders, a French

voluntary agency that works at Korem, had an angry exchange

in Addis Ababa, the capital, with the deputy director of the

government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

"When people are taken away against their will, when the militia

come to offer resettlement, obviously it is just a human problem,"

said Rony Brauman of Doctors Without Borders. "We don't feel

that our role here in Ethiopia is to keep quiet."

"Why do all these people run away to the mountains?" Dr. Brauman asked Berhane Dersessa,

deputy director of the commission.

"Because members of Doctors Without Borders agitate them,"

Mr. Berhane replied tartly.

Then, in an indignant tone, Mr. Berhane made a broader statement

that underscored the uneasy, distrustful alliance that famine has

forged between Western donors and Ethiopia:

"I will not accept your insistence on setting conditions. You will be humanitarian if you do your job. You are not competent to comment

on any other aspect of our program. We have different ways of doing things in Ethiopia. We cannot be dictated to."

Rebels Claim After Contacts in Mine, Rocket He Believes French Hostages Are Well Attacks in South Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress claimed responsibility Friday for land-mine and rocket attacks in South Africa that it described as "a generalized escalation" of its war on white-minority rule.

The black nationalist group, in a statement issued at its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, denied South African charges that the guerrillas who laid the mines entered South Africa from Zimbabwe. It said the guerrillas were "based and operating inside South Africa."

After the attacks, the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, accused Zimbabwe of harboring guerrillas and warned that South African forces would cross into Zimbabwe in pursuit of them.

The mines have exploded just inside what the government calls its most secure border, the heavily policed frontier with Zimbabwe.

The rocket attacks on a key energy plant at Secunda, 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) east of Johannesburg, caused no damage, and three rebels were killed.

But they showed that the insurgents have been able to smuggle in 122mm projectiles despite tighter security over the months of rioting.

More than 800 people have been killed in 15 months of anti-apartheid unrest in South Africa.

In new violence Friday, the police said that black snipers in the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town had opened fire on a police patrol. The police said they responded with shotguns and automatic weapons, killing a black man and wounding two others.

Increasingly, opponents of apartheid are using conventional weapons instead of stones and gasoline bombs.

Meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, announced that the police, as of next week, will no longer help guard South Africa's borders. He said that policemen could not be spared from their duties in black townships and that the army would assume border duties.

[Police, using emergency regulations designed to curb rioting, banned the annual congresses of the National Union of South African Students and the South African Students' Press Union, due to have been held in Cape Town next week, Reuters reported Friday from Johannesburg.]

Reuters

PARIS — A French government envoy said Friday that, after indirect contacts with kidnappers in Lebanon, he believed that four French hostages held there were in good health.

Before leaving Beirut earlier, Razah Raad, a cardiologist of Lebanese origin, had been quoted as saying he had been allowed to examine a kidnapped diplomat, Marcel Carton, and found him in good health.

"I have seen none of the hostages," Dr. Raad said after his return from Beirut with another French diplomat, Pierre Blouin, the other member of a two-man team.

But Dr. Raad said he believed the hostages were all in good health following indirect contacts with the kidnappers through the intermediary, the Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, or Army of God.

The French external relations minister, Roland Dumas, also said there had been no meeting with any of the kidnapping victims, but he added that the rescue mission had given hope for their release.

"For the first time I am hopeful," Mr. Dumas said on French radio. "I have never used this expression before."

Dr. Raad said that remarks he made on the hostages' health before leaving Beirut were misinterpreted as meaning that he had met personally with Mr. Carton.



Dr. Razah Raad

He said in Paris that neither he nor Mr. Blouin had met any of the hostages, but they added that they had seen doctors who had treated Mr. Carton.

"They are all in good health," Mr. Blouin said in Paris. "This is all we said in Beirut. The rest is extrapolation."

"I saw the doctors who treated him in Beirut and in Baalbek and I

was given a health report," Dr. Raad said.

"At the beginning this report was alarming," he said, adding that a week later the doctors told him that Mr. Carton's "condition had improved. He is now in good health."

There had been fears for Mr. Carton's life since the shadowy Islamic Jihad organization said last week that one of its four French hostages was "pitifully sick."

Dr. Raad said he was very optimistic about the fate of the four French hostages. Along with Mr. Carton, the kidnappers are holding Marcel Fontaine, a diplomat; Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a journalist; and Michel Saurat, a researcher.

Asked whether he knew where the hostages were, Dr. Raad said: "I think they are separate. But they are being held by the same Iranian groups."

Dr. Raad and Mr. Blouin arrived in Lebanon on Nov. 19 amid intensive efforts for the release of four U.S. hostages also held by Islamic Jihad.

They arrived with Terry Waite, an envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, who was returning to Beirut after meeting the Americans' captors on a visit a week earlier.

The French team came after Islamic Jihad said that France should stop "stalling" in negotiations over its hostages. The nature of the negotiations has not been disclosed.

U.S. Chides Israel Over Spy Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

political leadership by emphasizing that they were not aware of this operation.

According to the high Israeli source, the examination came to four key conclusions.

First, it found that Mr. Pollard approached Israel in April or May 1984 and volunteered to get classified information that might be useful to the Israeli government; that he appeared to have been primarily motivated by zealous pro-Israeli sentiments; and that he later asked for money for some services.

Second, it found that the Israeli who oversaw his activities was a senior counterterrorism official apparently associated with the office of the prime minister's adviser on terrorism. That office is a highly secretive, independent body that looks into all forms of terrorism against Israel.

The official has been identified by Israeli newspapers as Rafi Eitan, who was the prime minister's adviser on terrorism between 1978

and 1984, under Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Eitan has denied involvement, and the highly placed Israeli source declined to specify whether Mr. Pollard's supervisor was Mr. Eitan or another member of the same bureau.

The counterterrorism official funneled some information he got from Mr. Pollard to the general Israeli intelligence community without identifying the source or telling his political superiors what he was doing, according to the Israeli examination.

Third, the examination found that Mr. Pollard initially offered to obtain U.S. intelligence information about Arab armies and Soviet military hardware in use in the Arab world, and was encouraged to do so by his Israeli contact.

Eventually, Mr. Pollard also sent his contact top-secret U.S. intelligence reports about highly sensitive Israeli military matters, the inquiry found.

Because of the deep knowledge of Israeli activities indicated by the U.S. intelligence reports said to have been passed along by Mr. Pollard, his contact became convinced that the United States had managed to "penetrate" the Israeli military establishment, the Israeli examination found.

As a result, the counterterrorism official began asking Mr. Pollard to provide as many U.S. intelligence reports about Israeli military activities as possible, hoping that thus the leak in the Israeli system could be tracked down, the Israeli inquiry found. At no time, according to the highly placed source, was Mr. Pollard asked to get any information directly related to U.S. national security or weapons systems.

Fourth, the Israeli inquiry found that the information obtained by Mr. Pollard had been relayed to the two Israeli diplomats in the United States and from them directly to the senior counterterrorism official in Israel.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Furniture Designs Incorporate Humor, Fantasy

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Remember Smokey Stover and his antic furniture in the Sunday color comics section? Well, if you did not know better, you might assume that he was the chief influence behind the current exhibition of the Salon des Artistes Décorateurs at the Grand Palais here.

As evidence of this, consider a straight-backed chair with its seat trimmed in snakeskin and an aquarium (with live goldfish) jigsawed into the back. This is just one instance among hundreds that makes the whole thing a thoroughly entertaining venture, provided you are not there solely to find furniture for your home.

Indeed, most of the objects shown have manifestly been designed with the idea that a table should not look like a table, though it could possibly look like a scale-model of the Louvre, preferably set beside a chair shaped like a lawnmower and a sofa shaped like a slug-beap.

There is, however, an automobile that looks like an automobile — a splendid, 186 mph (300 kph), wedge-shaped, leather and burlwood dream by Franco Sbarro; and there are a number of yachts and sailboats that have their masts upside and their keels beneath the deck, which is conceivably unimaginative but nonetheless allows them to float.

Items such as desks tend to be less controversial than devices designed to seat the human frame. The latter apparently bring out a wild and slightly hysterical streak in many designers — as does the coffee table and the console. The result can be extremely funny although one cannot always be sure they were intended this way.

A chair has a sort of bovine stubbornness about it. It unimaginatively persists in standing on four legs, and in offering a back to support the sagging spine. You can try for variations and the number of legs can be reduced to three — or even one or two provided the base is broadened at ground level. But

Price of Truffles Soars As Result of Drought

The Associated Press
PERIGUEUX, France — The year's first truffles, scarce because of a summer drought, have made their appearance in the markets of this city in south-central France. Fetching nearly 2,800 francs (about \$360) a kilogram (2.2 pounds), or 1,000 francs more than last year, the delicacies are earning their name as the "black diamonds of the Perigord."

the basic Western idea of the seated man, knees bent at right angles and feet touching the ground, commands even the wildest digression from the norm.

Zortcos and Papamakarios, with their many snakeskin and goldfish gimmicks, have apparently decided to thumb their noses at destiny. Others, who have come here with some austere contorted constructions, are still wrestling with the grim angel of chairdom.

As for the desks, they do allow a certain range to fantasy and a number of offerings have taken advantage of these possibilities. Among these are the designs of Berthel and Sammut (a triangular variant of the secrétaire), Pochy and Crumiere (with secret drawers) and the coolly elegant item designed by Pierre Paulin for President François Mitterrand. The architect Ricardo Bofill has a handsomely pearly table set on legs in the shape of neoclassic pillars.

The salon also addresses the problems of designing telephones, computers, space stations, underwater living spaces, posters, rugs, toys and jewelry.

Salon des Artistes Décorateurs, Grand Palais, to Dec. 15.

□
The Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts has a superb collection of Renaissance and Mannerist drawings of the Germanic, Dutch and Flemish schools that the public does not usually have the opportunity of seeing.

The exhibition, which will be moving in May to the Kunsthalle in Hamburg, includes 126 drawings, some of them in color, by such artists as Albrecht Dürer, Hans Baldung Grien, Urs Graf, Hans Bol and Pieter Coecke van Aelst. There are also quite a few Flemish artists whose work is inspired by the elder Brueghel — sometimes to the point of outright pastiche.

The exhibition makes one point quite clearly by presenting a number of works side by side: artists of that period did not think it improper to copy or imitate works they admired. Indeed, the notions of imitation and originality in art deserve some closer scrutiny today, when many artists are tempted to suppose that unhampered spontaneity will serve to express their most specific individuality. In fact the result is quite the contrary — which leads one to wonder whether individuality does not reside elsewhere.

As for the delightful draftsman of the 16th- and 17th-century Dutch, German and Flemish schools, their work is generally much livelier and more convincing than that of their Italian contemporaries whom they tended to admire. They also allow us to wonder at the quasi-magical power of the pencil

or pen that can give the convincing appearance of intricate life to a landscape the size of one's hand (there is an exquisite one by Jan Brueghel), a life that is usually more convincing in such small drawings than in more ambitious works done on large surfaces with the imposing means of oil or tempera.

Renaissance et Mannerisme dans les Ecoles du Nord, Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, 14 rue Bonaparte, to Dec. 16.

□
Baron Hans-Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza de Kassow, a businessman and collector of art, does not

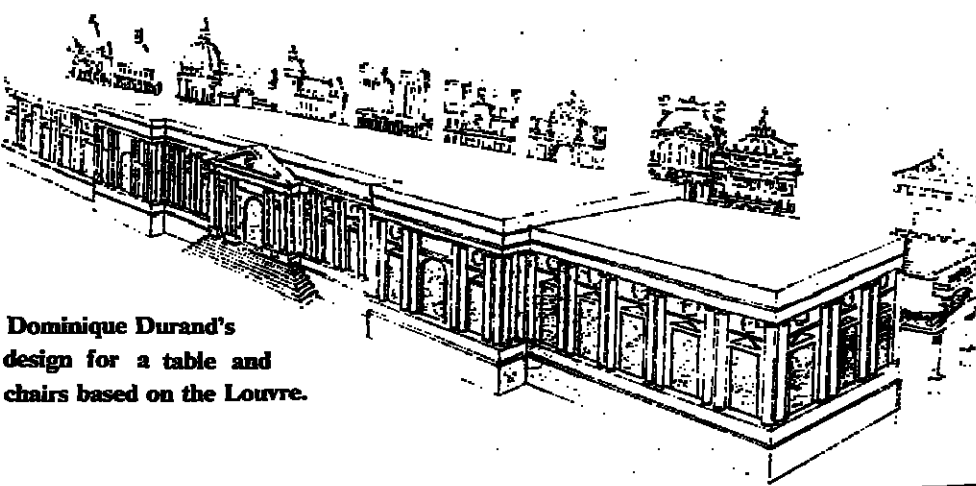
believe in keeping his treasures to himself. His collection is visible to the public in Lugano and in London and he also allows part of it to travel: more than 100 works by artists of the present century are displayed at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.

The collection, which is the result of Thyssen-Bornemisza's unprompted choice, reaches from Corot to R.B. Kitaj, but its most remarkable aspect is no doubt the works from Central Europe. The baron owns some handsome works by Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin and Degas but much more interesting, for a public living

in France, are his paintings by Emil Nolde, Egon Schiele or Georg Grosz.

The exhibition includes one of the finest abstract works of Franz Kupka, an admirable Edward Hopper (a young woman sitting alone on a hotel room bed), an excellent Georgia O'Keeffe, and a suitably disquieting Balthus, all of which deserve to be known. The collection and its owner are presented in an amusing catalog prefaced by Anthony Burgess.

Maîtres Modernes de la Collection Thyssen-Bornemisza, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, to Jan. 5.



Dominique Durand's design for a table and chairs based on the Louvre.

London Pays Homage to Barcelona and Catalonia in 2 Extensive Exhibitions



Julio González's "Woman at Her Toilette" (1914-18).

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — The city of Barcelona has always seemed to me more French than Spanish, more so as its first language is Catalan, akin to *langue d'oc* rather than to Castilian; and partly from the feeling of a Mediterranean port like Marseille rather than an Iberian provincial capital like Cuenca, Seville or Valencia. Moreover, it is the commercial and industrial center of Spain, and not in the least like the rest of the traditional hidalgo country we admire.

This difference from the rest of the country is not caused only by the Catalan demand for autonomy which has simmered in the peninsula since the 15th century, but is confirmed even by the quality and kind of art represented in "Homage to Barcelona" presented by the Arts Council of Great Britain in collaboration with the Generalitat (legislative assembly) of Catalonia and the Ajuntament (City Council) of Barcelona.

The exhibition ranges from the Barcelona International Exhibition of 1888 to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, though the real significance of the show ends in 1929 with the Universal Exhibition, marked by the design of the German pavilion by the Bauhaus architect Mies van der Rohe, of which there is a scale model created this year by a Catalan designer.

The highlighting of Mies van der Rohe's contribution to Barcelona art shows a peculiar anxiety on the part of the organizers to emphasize the international aspect of art in the city reinforced by the inclusion of works by Max Ernst, Yves Tanguy and Valentine Hugo among others, because they were once exhibited in the city, or in 1935 in Tenerife, under the auspices of ADLAN — Amics de l'Art Nou (Friends of New Art) — a group formed by the city's artists in the

fall of 1932 to promote the Catalan avant-garde.

More to the point in the current show is the work of the Barcelonan members of ADLAN, principally Joan Miró and Salvador Dalí. Even more telling are their predecessors:

Santiago Rusiñol (1861-1931) was a man of letters as well as painter, whose fine early interiors are surpassed by his later portrayals of the gardens of Spain. A splendid example of this, "Pine Grove in Aranjuez" was painted in the last year of his life.

Ramon Casas (1866-1932), is represented by a wealth of portraits, including those of Rusiñol and Picasso. There is also Isidre Nonell (1873-1911), of whom Picasso declared that Nonell's early death deprived him of his only real Spanish competitor, and from whom Picasso adopted the beggar and gypsy themes of the Blue and Rose periods.

Joaquín Mir (1873-1940) was one of the greatest of landscape painters. His "Banks of the Ebro" in the Museum of Modern Art in Madrid, ranks with the finest work of Monet, whose friend he was. Joaquim Sunyer (1874-1956) a friend of Renoir, is represented by an enchanting "Portrait of Maria Limona de Carles," a "Pastoral" now in the collection of the Catalan assembly, and two landscapes, one with a foreground of trees in Formiguera on Mallorca, the other with a frieze of people — "Cala Forn" (Forn Bay).

There is the monumental "Woman at Her Toilette" by Julio González (1876-1942), who was a jeweler and sculptor as well as painter. Spanish sculpture of this period is something of which the world in general knows all too little. So it is good that this homage has the work of no less than eight sculptors. The three masters among them are

González, Pau Gargallo (1881-1934), and Manuel Martínez Huguet, better known as Manolo.

Another aspect of Catalan decorative arts is highlighted in the work of four ceramists — Antoni Serra (1869-1932) and his son Josep Serra (b.1906); Francesc Nogué (1873-1941) who portrayed popular Catalan life on pottery and glass; and Josep Llorens (1892-1980), who in the 1930s was a collaborator with Raoul Dufy and Georges Braque.

Of course the best-known pottery in the city is the mosaic of multicolored faience tiles that decorate the park benches in the Gellé park, one of the famous creations of the architect/designer Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926). Gaudí's other creations for his chief patron, Count Eusebi Gellé, of whom there is a portrait with his family by Francesc Miralles (1848-1901), are celebrated with designs, color videos and objects in the show, as is Gaudí's monumental Sagrada Família (the Church of the Holy Family), the four Gothic towers of which have come, in the popular imagination, to represent the city of Barcelona as truly as does the Eiffel tower the city of Paris.

"Homage to Barcelona," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Feb. 23; Palau de la Virreina, Las Ramblas, Barcelona, spring 1986.

□
Among Gaudí's assistants on the stained glass windows for the Sagrada Família was Joaquín Torres-García (1874-1949) born in Montevideo, Uruguay, of a Catalan father and a Uruguayan mother, who brought him to Catalonia in 1891 and settled in Barcelona in 1892, where he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts from the following year. Establishing himself as a painter in the city, and frequently traveling to France, Italy and Switzerland; he

worked in the avant-garde tradition until 1920 when, married with three children, he moved to New York. In 1922 he returned to Europe.

At this time he evolved a new style of painting hitherto unknown to Western art — a combination of geometric abstraction, symbolic images from his Indo-American background, and familiar contemporary images — ships, clocks, buildings. The aesthetic philosophy in which he expounded and explained his new work he called "Universal Constructivism." He inspired his European friends Jean and Sophie Tautler-Arp, Jean Hélion, Julio González, Theo van Doesburg and Piet Mondrian with his ideas.

In 1930, with Michel Seuphor, he founded the short-lived abstract group "Cercle et Carré" in Paris. He moved back to Montevideo in 1934 and in the following year founded an Association of Constructivist Art, through which he exerted a marked influence on young South American artists, and whence he indirectly influenced the early years of Abstract Expressionism in New York.

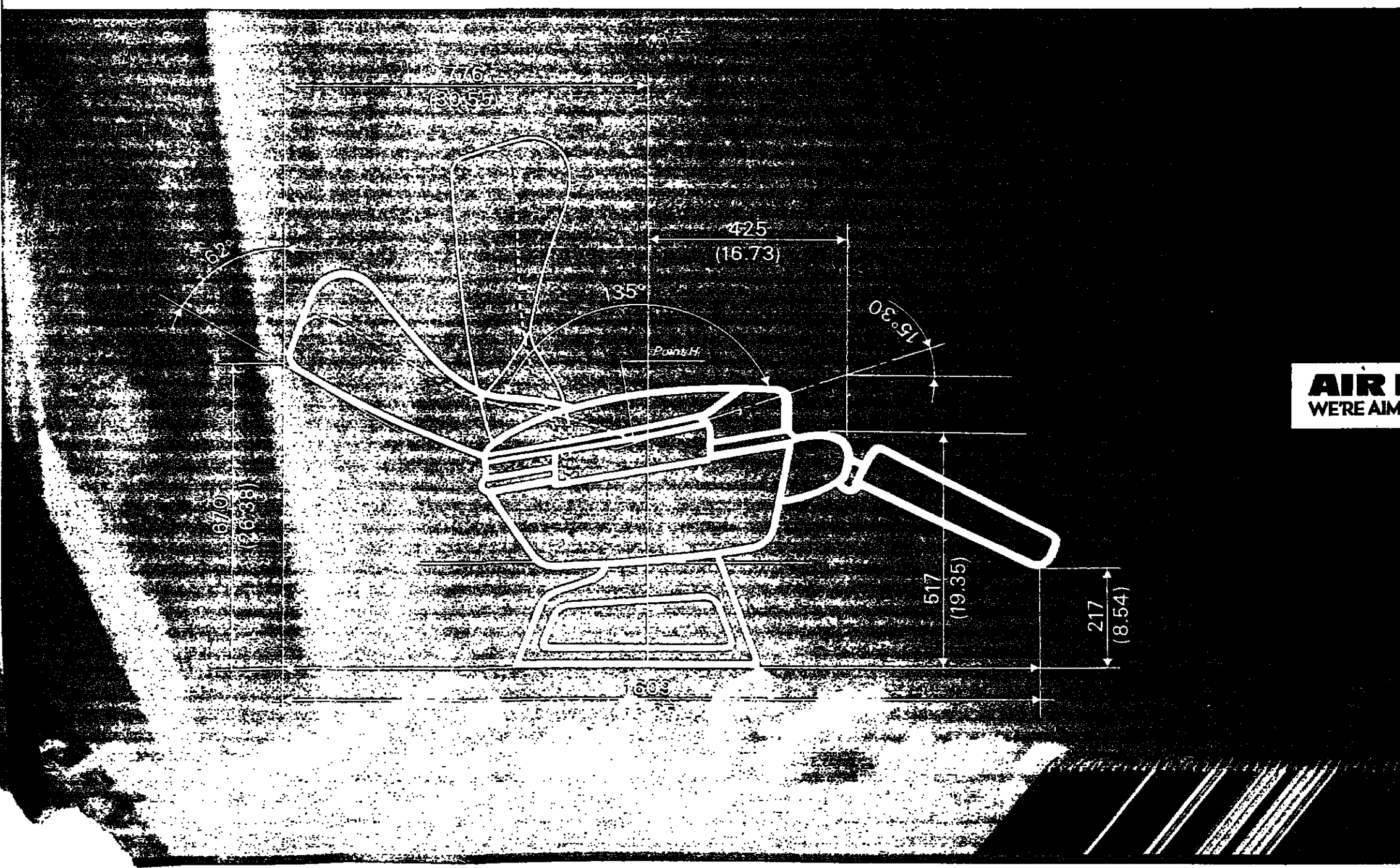
A show of 98 of his paintings, drawings and wood constructions selected by Margit Rowell, curator at the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris, and splendidly cataloged by her, now runs at the upper gallery of the Hayward. The lively splendor of the homage to Barcelona should not be allowed to deter one from going upstairs to see the seminal work of a major artist.

"Torres-García: Grid — Pattern," Sign, Paris — Montevideo 1924-1944," Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Feb. 23; Fundació Joan Miró, Barcelona, March 13-May 4; Städtische Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf, July-August, 1986.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the *HTT* on London art exhibitions.

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ARTS / LEISURE

are Manuscripts Bring Top Prices,
ucking Trend Against Speculation

International Herald Tribune
FNS that the art market is
acting strongly against specu-
lation are multiplying.
There is plenty of money
able for buying art in areas
are too specialized to lead
elves to speculation, prices
never been so high. This has
een demonstrated in two sales
minated manuscripts held in
and London.

Nov. 20 one of the most im-
portant 16th-century manuscripts

JUREN MELIKIAN

in recent years was sold in
The sale was conducted at
by Eric Buffetaud.

is a two-volume Gospel
with miniatures executed in
France in the 16th century.
French expert had dated it
1515. The silver plaques on
ndings struck with marks cor-
responding to the years 1532
533 or to the years 1555-1556
considered a later addition.
However, Sotheby's expert on
val manuscripts, Christopher
amel, said that it is possible to
int the date to 1533. De Ha-
elieves that the volume was
commissioned as a wedding pre-
ent Catherine de Médicis on
occasion of her marriage to
Orléans, who later moun-
throned as Henri II of France.
English expert first notes
the book, which contains an
of spring passages to be
or different religious services,
is those to be recited in a
ng mass. Secondly, the index
only one female saint,
yme, whose name was carried
herme de Médicis. Thirdly,
orkshop producing manu-
s in this particular style can
ved to the court of France: a
of Hours in a private collec-
New York and a Prayer in
a Paris private collection,
acquired for Queen Claude de
e, come closest to it. Henri
ans was the son of Claude de
e and married in 1533, one of
o dates suggested by the sil-
arks. The Gospel Book must
been commissioned for the
ing.

library to what the Paris cat-
agists, de Hamel stresses that
manuscript and the binding are
mporary with each other as
strated by the fact that the
script is in its original sewing,
a alone would be enough to
the Gospel sold at Drouot of
y importance to both
h history and art history. It
iding, however, that makes it
placeable work of art.
high-relief scenes from the
testament are the only speci-
of their kind on record. They
single instance of the silver
l carving made during the
French Renaissance — Louis

XIV melted down all the silver he
could lay hands on, making French
silver predating 1700 exceedingly
rare.

The book, in short, is one of the
most desirable works of art seen in
recent years. It was bought for 8
million francs (about \$1.05 million)
by H. P. Kraus of New York, who
says he bought it for stock. It is
probable, however, that he did do
so at the instigation of a major
American institution that was
alerted to the existence of the
manuscript days before the sale
and seems determined to raise the
funds to buy it.

This week a comparable feat was
accomplished on a larger financial
scale. A Carolingian Gospel Book
completed in the 9th century, prob-
ably at the Abbey of St. Amand in
Southern Flanders, was sold at
£1.43 million (\$2.2 million), with
sales charge.

The manuscript had not been
seen in public since 1932. Hardly
any living scholar has set eyes on it,
and its appearance created a sensa-
tion. De Hamel notes that while
about 140 Carolingian books and
fragments are known, only one
fragment is preserved in the United
States, in the J. Pierpont Morgan
Library in New York.

"It is difficult to imagine that any
other illuminated Carolingian
Gospel Book will ever come on the
market," the cataloger teasingly
warned potential buyers. But while
the illuminated initials are beauti-
ful, there is no miniature and the
manuscript is in poor condition.
The lettering done with a mix-
ture of gold and copper has turned
green, and the outlines of many
letters have been bored through the
vellum by oxidation, as in a jigsaw
puzzle. The price, which far exceed-
ed Hamel's expectations, is all the
more surprising. Most remark-
able is the fact that, according to
reliable sources, the money came
"from private individuals, not an
institution."

The contrast offered by the sale
of 19th-century European paint-

ings, drawings and watercolors a
few hours later at Sotheby's could
hardly be greater. That blanket
description covers virtually any form
of European painting that preced-
ed or bypassed Impressionism.

It starts with such towering fig-
ures as Delacroix, Corot, and Cor-
bet and goes on to painters for
whom the word *minor* is still too
flattering — Frederic Goddard
and the like. If such an arbitrary
grouping has any common denom-
inator, it is that all the artists in it
are the object of intense specula-
tion, often by amateur dealers.

The auction began with Victori-
an painters from Britain, west-
ern to the Orientalists, defined by sub-
ject matter — Middle Eastern
scenes — rather than style or
school, and concluded with Scandi-
navian art which, dealers and auc-
tioners hoped, was to get a big
boost from an exhibition of Danish
painting held in London in 1984.

On Tuesday, they were all having
a difficult time. More than 30 per-
cent of the works offered failed to
find buyers. As the bidding on a
grotesquely sentimental portrait of
a woman by Frederic Leighton,
"Ruhpella," stopped at \$36,000,
far below the \$50,000 to \$70,000
estimate.

Interestingly, the works by great
masters all sold. A painting show-
ing horses and their groom in a
stable by Géricault was brought for
£150,000, matching Sotheby's high
estimate. The selling price for a
wonderful landscape from Corot's
1830, rose to \$55,000, a fair price
given its condition. Corbet's strik-
ing portrait of a sleeping peasant
woman, seen seated with her head
bent forward, did not do quite so
well at £115,000, only slightly
above the low estimate.

It was inevitable that some in-
ferior paintings with high estimates
would not sell. Ferdinand Georg
Waldmüller's sappy scene "Child-
ren Gathered Round Young Doves"
dated 1851, failed to sell as bid-
ding stopped at £100,000. The



Detail of page from 9th-century Gospel sold in London.

estimate, £120,000 to £180,000,
which Sotheby's expert says is
based on high prices achieved at
Austrian and German auctions
simply does not seem to relate to
such kitsch. Nor does the £30,000
to £40,000 estimate carried by John
William Godward's portrait of a
woman, which remained unsold as
the hammer went down at £22,000.
A number of paintings were sold
below the low estimates, which
means that Sotheby's and the auc-
tioners realistically agreed to cut down
on their ambitions. Otherwise, the
proportion of failures would have
been higher.

A similar trend could be ob-
served in a very different field, Is-
lamic art, both in New York on
Nov. 22 at Sotheby's, and in Lon-
don on Nov. 25 at Christies. In

New York some perfectly respect-
able pieces that were simply too
highly estimated were knocked
down at 30 to 50 percent below the
low estimate. At Christies several
good pieces remained unsold far
below the low estimates. Some
found buyers after the sale.

All this indicates that a readjust-
ment process is under way in the
areas that have been pushed to
their uppermost limit and beyond
in recent years.

Payoff on a Bargain

A painting bought by a British
couple at a Christmas rummage
sale five years ago for five pounds
sold for \$49,500 pounds (\$72,270)
this week at Sotheby's in London,
according to The Associated Press.
The painting by Sir Lawrence
Alma-Tadema, a Victorian artist of
English and Dutch descent,
showed an Old Testament biblical
scene entitled "Joseph, Overseer of
Pharaoh's Granaries." Sotheby's
said the work was painted in 1874.

Art Objects Double as Props

By Edith Schloss

ROME — For decades now in
galleries we have been con-
fronted with austere basic struc-
tures in the minimal or conceptual
mode that require viewers to add or
subtract thought processes and to
sense how the pieces modify or en-
hance the space around them.
These big constructions in smooth,
metallic or plastic materials, singly
or in repeated structures, often lead
to intellectual speculation but sel-
dom to a sensual or instinctive ex-
perience.

But the few large, fantastic ob-
jects resting in the garden of the
Palladian palace in Rome do the
opposite. With their bewitching,
homemade look they are strangely
evocative.

There is a queer contraption made
mainly of two huge rusty cog-
wheels. Another, airy entity might
be viewed as a cage, triangular
prow, giant butterfly or a Winged
Victory. An enormous knitting ball
is wound with thick, ship's ropes.
A brick wall sprouts from the grass,
and an aluminum sphere — per-
haps a wrecking ball or world globe
— rolls on its side.

But these structures were not
only made to be contemplated,
they were also created to work.

Invented by Claudio Romboni
and Riccardo Caporossi one a the-
ater man, the other an artist and
architect, the objects serve as a foil
for mysterious picture stories that
are staged to unfold in the space in
front of them. In these composi-
tions the two men in homely
clothes, making ordinary gestures,
somehow seem pitted against ob-
jects of demonic or folk art quality.
In the context the sculptures be-
come brutal or tender, ominous or
peaceful. Precarious existence in an
overmechanized society, obsession
with age, man's inhumanity, long-
ings and dreams are acted out
against these odd sculptures put
together with the humblest materi-
als.

Inside the palace over whose
ceiling Guido Reni's "Aurora" un-
folds her dawn-pink draperies,
there are smaller sculptures and
drawings, comic crayon and pencil
drawings, mostly from the hand of
Caporossi, are delicate and have a
melancholy, surreal cast.

The smaller objects are strange
implements which resemble divin-

ing rods, slingshots, tongs and ar-
rows, and seem to be instruments
of torture or pleasure. There is a
touchingly primitive look to them.

Everything — the large sculp-
tures outside, the small ones inside,
and the paintings and drawings —
forms part of a consistent expres-
sion. This is an anthology of 15
years' work by Romboni and Ca-
porossi, who are among the finest,
most poetic artists working in Italy
today. Concurrently with this
show, in theatrical spaces all over
Rome, there have been moving per-
formance compositions invented
by the pair over the years.

The sculptures, lying still in the
garden or made to behave as traps,
obstacles, teases or liberators by
the two men with their deadpan
faces, in tragic or comic situations,
are the parts of a ritual, fantastic
props for a witty and cruel modern
fairy tale that stirringly awakens us
to the predicament of being alive in
our time.

"Claudio Romboni and Riccardo
Caporossi," sculptures, paintings
and drawings, *Casino dell'Aurora*,
Palazzo Pallavicini, Via 34 Maggio
43, through Dec. 10.

□
The Tunisian-born Dominot, ac-
tor in "La Dolce Vita" and various

Chinese Statues Damaged

DUBLIN — Ireland has apolo-
gized to China for damages to two
ancient, life-size clay sculptures of
warriors and horses in an exhibi-
tion here on loan from China.

Edith Schloss, a painter, writes
regularly for the IHT on art show-
ings in Rome.

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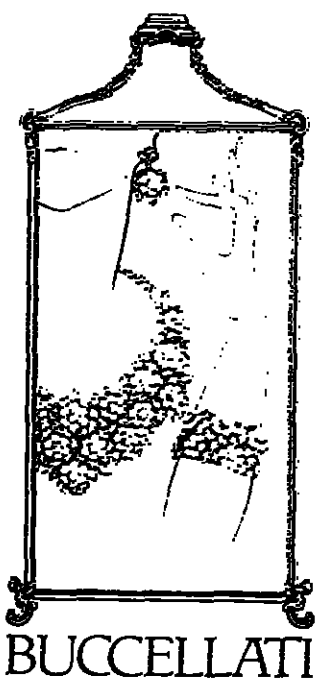
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In Search of the Real Rembrandt

By John Russell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was the
Rembrandt with which no vis-
itor to the great museum in West
Berlin had ever had any trouble. It
was the epitome not only of Rem-
brandt, as he was popularly consid-
ered, but of a chivalric tradition
that lasted well into the 20th cen-
tury. Here before the delighted visitor
was the "verry parit gentill
knight" first set before us by Geoffrey
Chaucer in his "Canterbury
Tales" 600 years ago.

The painting in question was
"The Man With the Golden Hel-
met." For many visitors it ranked
with the bust of Queen Nefertiti as
the single most memorable object
in what had once been the Kaiser-
Friedrich Museum in central Berlin
and was moved after World War II
to the Dahlem quarter. All over the
world there were houses and apart-
ments in which it hung in reproduc-
tion, and at the postcard stand it
was "a license to print money."

So it was a blow to many people
when last month it was declared to
not be by Rembrandt, but the work
of an unidentified contemporary.
The revisionist opinion was backed
by the Rembrandt Research Pro-
ject that had been set up in the
Netherlands in 1969. The committee
has a mandate to work through the
whole corpus of paintings that
— sometimes rightly and some-
times wrongly — bore the name
of Rembrandt. They could be wrong,
as everyone else can be wrong in
such matters, but as a matter of fact
their opinion about "The Man
With the Golden Helmet" has been
shared for some years by almost
every authority in the field. It is a
beautiful painting, and it has for
generations had an enormous con-
sistency, but it is not by Rem-
brandt.

How could it have been so firmly
upheld by Wilhelm von Bode, the
foremost German scholar of his
day, when he bought it almost 100
years ago for the Kaiser-Friedrich
Museum, as well as other scholars
of the day?

There is undoubtedly a half-
world of faking and forgery, but
what we are concerned with here is
a different matter. People of expe-
rience and integrity can be "right"
in their own day and "wrong" in
the opinion of posterity.
"The Man With the Golden Hel-
met" came to the Berlin museum at
a time when art history was in its
infancy. Connoisseurship was
largely instinctual — a matter of
experience, memory and flair. To
have "an eye" was the fundamental
thing. The disciplines of documenta-
tion lay in the future, as did the
armory of scientific investigation
that grows more formidable year
by year. The work of a Bode was as
binding, in those days, as a hand-
shake between men of honor. It
should be remembered that those
were expansive times. The more
Rembrandts there were in the
world, the richer we all would be.

It is also natural that anyone
who had a Dutch 17th-century
painting to sell in those days would
call it a Rembrandt if he possibly
could. Present-day historians have
identified and validated a great
many Dutch 17th-century painters
who had a style, a personality and
an attraction that is distinctly their
own. Before 1914, and even before
1939, many of those artists were
lost in the crowd and discarded.

The big names were what collectors
held out for.

One of the great tasks of art
scholarship since 1945 has been to
redefine the authentic achievement
of Rembrandt. In the process, deep
wounds have been inflicted.

The first thing to remember is
that the authorship of some of the
most beautiful paintings in the
world has often been, and some-
times is still, disputed. This is es-
pecially the case when a master-pupil
relationship thickens the plot.

There is in the Louvre a famous
Venetian 16th-century painting
called "The Concert," as to which
no one can be quite sure whether
Titian or Giorgione had the greater
hand in its authorship. There is in
England another Venetian painting
of the period, a "Judgment of Solo-
mon," as to which the name of
Giorgione was long preferred to the
name (now more generally in favor)
of Sebastiano del Piombo. There is
in the current show of works of art
from the Liechtenstein collection at
the Met a portrait of Jan Verme-
len, a citizen of Antwerp who
served in the Spanish navy and
died in battle. As to whether it is by
van Dyck or by Rubens, scholar-
ship has yet to make up its collec-
tive mind.

We can count ourselves lucky to
be living in an age in which scholars
do not rush to unfounded conclu-
sions but are ready to rummage the
interim answer that these are works
of art of very high quality to all
to which the votes are not yet all in.
None of these paintings is dimished
by disagreement. We are dealing
with works of art to which differing
opinions may be legitimately held
and supported with rational argu-
ments.

Even so, it may still be asked
how the errors of experienced peo-
ple can go undetected for so long.
The first reason is that every gen-
eration has its own way of seeing.
If what looked right to Bode does not
look right to us, it is not because
Bode was not up to the job.

It is because he was the captive,
as we all are, not only of the infor-
mation that was available to him
but of the ideas, the loyalties and the
hierarchies of his day. In particu-
lar, there is in painting a vocabu-
lary of form that looks natural and
predetermined at any given moment

in time and may look stilted or
affected or just plain ludicrous to
another.

Next, we must remember that an
oil painting is not a constant. It is a
many-layered vegetable construct
that changes, no matter how subtly,
from year to year. (Other, more
drastic, man-made changes — such
as repainting, clumsy restoration or
downright "improvement" — must
also be taken into consideration.)
We cannot know how "The Man
With the Golden Helmet" looked
to Bode. We only know how it
looks to us now. It is a different
painting, and one to which we
bring different eyes, a different set
of references and a whole new mass
of information.

We can of course see a painting
differently without rejecting its at-
tribution. If we happen to be the
Duchess of Alba, and one of the
Titians on our walls in Madrid has
been there since it was painted and
is further authenticated by a letter
from Titian himself that is also in
our possession, it would be a bold
man who dared to say, "That can't
be right." But it is rare for even a
great painting to be so well docu-
mented, and there are many as to
which we have almost no documen-
tation at all.

In that context, the case of Rem-
brandt is relatively a simple one in
that the Netherlands of his day was
a small country, just as it is now.
Evidence is there in abundance, if
we are ready to dig deep enough.
Since Bode's day, our knowledge of
Rembrandt's milieu has been vast-
ly enlarged. Sometimes his name
has been added to a work where it
had not been thought of before.
Such is the case with the "Anna
With the Blind Tob" in the Na-
tional Gallery in London, which is
now believed to be the joint work
of Rembrandt and Gerrit Dou. More
often, his name has been taken
away, as has happened to "Rem-
brandts" in virtually every great
museum in the world.

We are witnesses, in fact, to the
slow emergence of an ever smaller
circle of Rembrandts. There will be
many another demolition before the
process is completed, but it is safe
to say that not many of them will
touch as deep a chord of feeling as
the exclusion of "The Man With
the Golden Helmet."

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Time to Enter the EMS

Britain is again debating whether to become a full member of Europe's monetary system, the EMS. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hedges. Many doubt the wisdom of her uncharacteristic hesitation.

After fixed exchange rates were abandoned, currencies gyrated so widely that business planning — and employment — were seriously affected. The EMS sought to attenuate the confusion through a plan to keep parties within Europe fairly constant. When market forces threatened to push an exchange rate beyond a certain narrow limit, governments were committed to intervene — by operating in the currency markets or adjusting their general economic policies — so as to keep the movement within agreed bounds. In extreme cases, parties could be adjusted, whereupon the game to defend a new pattern of exchange rates began again.

The system has surprised the skeptics — even in Britain, which stayed out. Despite the vast growth of international money movements, short-term fluctuations between European currencies have been limited because countries have tried harder to keep their general economic policies in line. Whether this better policy alignment was caused by the EMS or vice versa is a chicken-and-egg question that will never be answered, but the achievements are plain. Particularly striking has been the smoothness with which occasional parity changes have been made when defense of a currency proved no longer possible — very different from the previous damaging wrangling. Something of this European spirit can be seen in the broader international agreement two months ago to get the dollar down and the yen up by coordinated action.

If Britain now came in, its inflation problem would be eased. Knowledge that its currency was henceforth linked with that of low-inflation West Germany would strengthen the resolve of British business to prevent labor costs from rising faster than abroad. And since sterling would be more trusted internationally, it would no longer have to be defended by high interest rates.

A steadier pound would boost British industry more adventurously, because businessmen could judge future profits better. Last January, Britain had to raise its basic interest rate by as much as 4% percent to protect sterling. Whereupon the pound, having fallen 8 percent against the Deutsche mark in three months, shot up by 17 percent, unsettling business in an already cold climate. Mrs. Thatcher fears that sterling will always swing because Britain is a major oil producer, and oil prices change. But the swings would probably be less if sterling were inside the EMS. And since oil is about to become less predominant in the British economy, this particular objection is unconvincing.

British adhesion would boost European unity — and assist painful efforts at the Community summit, which starts on Monday, to achieve a real common market by 1992. It could also provide a convenient occasion for modest changes in Europe's existing exchange rate pattern, particularly between France and West Germany.

The main argument, however, is that entering the EMS would make Britain more prosperous and stable. Adhesion should be prompt. If it can prove its worth before the election in 1987 or 1988, it will be harder for a new government to pull out again.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Rain Forest Can Survive

The tropical rain forests that girdle the equator are being rapidly cleared, and the destruction usually leaves nothing of comparable value. Only floods, drought and barren land. To resist this devastation, the World Resources Institute of Washington has devised an imaginative plan that was considered last week in The Hague by delegates from international aid agencies. They are being asked to pledge half the \$8-billion cost of the plan, with the rest to come from private corporations and the nations directly affected. The money would go for reforestation projects and other livelihoods for those who exploit the forests.

Tropical rain forests appear fertile because of the diversity of species they support. But the richness comes from 60 million years of evolution, during which species proliferated and developed intricate interdependencies, like fig trees that nurture a particular wasp that pollinates them. But the soil is almost always poor, because the rain leaches out nutrients.

Farmers who clear the forest land learn that lesson after the first or second crop. They abandon the land to ranchers, who burn the weeds and raise cattle for a few seasons. But the rains compact and devastate the soil, then erode it. With the forests gone, floods follow; even the rains decrease. Each year, 11 million hectares of the world's rain forests are wasted. All could be gone within a century.

Why do Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia and others allow forests to become moonscapes?

Population growth and land hunger are the usual explanations that officials give. But there is plenty of land; the problem, as Catherine Caufield recently noted in The New Yorker, is that 4.5 percent of Brazil's landowners own 81 percent of the farmland. In El Salvador, 2,000 families own 40 percent. Colonizing the forest deflects the pressure for land reform.

Shortsighted governments also yield logging concessions. The loggers take one tree in 10 but destroy many more. Their roads make the forests accessible to farmers and ranchers, who complete the destruction. Everyone makes a quick profit, ignoring the cost of replacing the trees — which, were it possible, would take 100 years or longer. "Destroying rain forest," Nicholas Guppy has written in Foreign Affairs, "is a means of avoiding tackling real problems by pursuing chimera: a 'license to print money' which yields quick cash at the cost of ultimate catastrophe."

The governments of nations endowed with rain forests are principally to blame, but foreign loans have abetted the rape. The tragedy is that rain forests could be used productively, in ways that do not destroy them or the tribal peoples who inhabit them. The real causes of deforestation, the World Resources Institute concludes, are poverty, skewed land distribution and low agricultural productivity. If those can be addressed, the rain forests and their teeming species need not perish.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Farewell to 'Fairness'

Since the last presidential election, the Democratic Party's National Committee has conducted 43 focus groups and commissioned a poll of 5,500 voters to learn how to appeal for votes. Last weekend the committee revealed its first findings. "When party leaders talk about fairness," a spokesman said, "middle-class voters see it as a code word for giveaway."

"Fairness" was the party's formula in 1982, when Democrats won a majority of votes cast for all offices. Is it a guaranteed vote-loser now? That depends on the kind of fairness. In 1982, Democrats attacked Reagan Republicans for cutting taxes for the rich and threatening to cut Social Security for the ordinary person. In a recession year the appeal paid off, but that may have been the last time this familiar role worked. In the 1930s and 1940s the great middle of the American income spectrum tended to see itself as the under half of society, with interests contrary to those of the rich on the top, and Democrats preaching "fairness" won most elections in those days. But in the 1970s and 1980s most Ameri-

cans tend to see themselves as middle-class. The more success a democracy has in eradicating poverty, the smaller the political constituency for eradicating the poverty that remains. "People are telling us, 'Please don't ask us to care for people down the street before we take care of our own family's economic security,'" one Democrat said. The chairman of the National Committee, Paul Kirk, said the Democrats would not leave the disadvantaged behind. But for both parties, appeals that work best speak to the selfish interests of voting blocs — farmers, loan-hungry college students, soon-to-be Social Security recipients.

The long-term interests of the nation and of the parties depend on fostering and focusing a spirit of generosity. The Democrats now suggest programs to help young Americans move upward to be college graduates, jobholders and homeowners — the kinds of programs that helped create the vast middle class of today. But none of these worthy initiatives translates directly into a formula to replace "fairness."

— THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR NOV. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: More Ships Adopt Telegraphy
PARIS — Wireless telegraphy is already an old story and its importance as an aid to navigation needs no fresh argument. But its employment as a feature of a ship's equipment has been largely confined to the North Atlantic passenger service. Steadily, however, this system is being extended into Far East and Pacific waters. At least one line following these trade routes has equipped some of its vessels with wireless apparatus, and the general tendency to take every possible precaution against disaster was shown recently when the Austrian Minister of Commerce issued regulations requiring all Austrian vessels voyaging farther than Gibraltar or Aden to be equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus. This may detract from the romance of the seas, but it will add much to humanity's peace of mind.

1935: The Centenary of Mark Twain
PARIS — The centenary of Mark Twain is being celebrated the world over [on Nov. 30] by those who have delighted in the humor, pathos and force of "Huckleberry Finn," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and other works of the man whose wit made him the jester of his era. Mark Twain came into the world 100 years ago in a little Missouri town named Florida. He died in 1910 after encountering fame and bitter disappointment. His country had showered him with money, honors and university degrees because he was the funniest fellow that had ever been born in the United States, but nobody would take him seriously. The men he denounced loaded him with honors. They laughed when he said: "Ain't we got all the fools in town on our side, and ain't that a big enough majority for any town?"

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.47.12.65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0244-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm King, 24-34 Hengway Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 40 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 395-4802. Telex 262029.
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 069/26733. Telex 416721.
U.S. capital: 1,200,000 F. RCS Nummer 8 732031126. Commission Paritaire No. 61372.
U.S. subscription: \$32 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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How to Help the Soviet Union Get Out of Afghanistan

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — American leaders came home from Geneva with the impression that Moscow now would like to find a way out of Afghanistan. This was conveyed in public by Soviet spokesmen, who repeatedly spoke of the need for a "political solution," as well as officially in private. They emphasized the role that United Nations mediation should play.

There are many reasons to take this seriously, but there are also reasons why it will not be as easy as a simple ukase from Moscow.

The war has dragged on for six years without any "light at the end of the tunnel" — to dispense with the Vietnam comparison. The cost and casualties have become a serious nuisance for the Kremlin, although they are not intolerable. They could go on indefinitely.

NATO intelligence shows an increase in Soviet military action in Afghanistan recently, but that is not considered contradictory to Moscow's message about a settlement. It could well be a last effort to achieve an attempted truce, a situation as possible before an attempted truce. The war in Afghanistan has become a serious irritant in Moscow's relations with the Third World, as the last UN condemnation showed. It is also an obstacle in Moscow's search for better relations with Beijing, and President Reagan has made clear that Washington considers it a major test of Soviet intentions.

So there are internal and external reasons to support the assessment that Moscow is prepared to seek a compromise. They may not be the most important, however. The spread of militant Iranian-type fundamentalism has become a new factor in the situation, worrisome throughout the region and possibly a threat to

the stability of the Soviet Moslem population.

In addition to the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, there are a million in Iran. The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees found that they are well received, established in towns and cities as well as in special settlements and becoming thoroughly indoctrinated with Ayatollah Khomeini's ideas. Fundamentalism is also gaining in the Afghan camps in Pakistan, which is already an Islamic state but is trying to hold Iranian extremists at bay.

The evidence is that this trend can only grow as the conflict drags on. Everybody involved

except Iran has to see it as a danger for the whole area. It is one point in this brutal war, which America first saw as a Soviet drive toward the Gulf, on which U.S. and Soviet interests have come to coincide. The radical religious menace is proving greater than the Soviet menace in a way that American arms to the dauntless Afghan rebels cannot confront.

Moscow has to realize that no possible agreement could leave the puppet regime of Babrak Karmal in place; it is much too hated and discredited. Nor is it conceivable that any kind of international guarantees could prop Mr.

Karmal up, even if the United States agreed to try, which it will not and should not do.

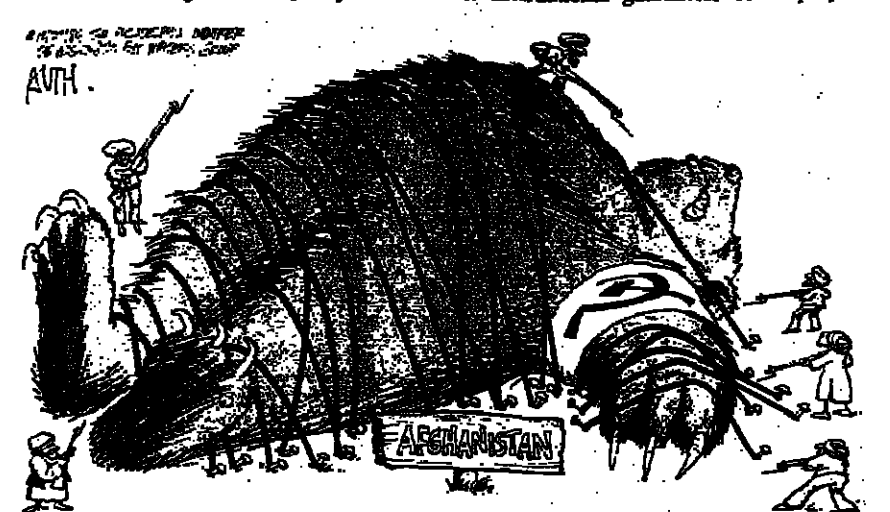
At most, America could agree to stop providing arms to the rebels and give some economic aid to a new, acceptable regime, which would have to be independent and nonaligned. Even so, it would be extravagant to expect Pakistan to seal the border. It has always been an open border, which Afghans well know how to cross. Estimates are that it would take an army double the size of Pakistan's to close it effectively.

The problem, then, is to create a government that could hold its own and install peace by majority consent. The sad fact is that no such alternative regime is visible. There is no government in exile. The rebels are divided and hostile among themselves. The Russians have created a monster that they cannot dump and replace.

In a way, their situation is worse than America's in Vietnam, because there is no Hanoi off the move in, impose order and let them off the hook, even in ignominy. An unprepared pullout would leave chaos, not a new non-Soviet order. This is certainly Moscow's fate, and it helps explain why Moscow is willing to talk to Washington about Afghanistan. It is also why America should repress the temptation to gloat about the Kremlin's trouble, and should try to help fashion a competent substitute that could be installed with international support in Kabul.

That will take time, and is probably beyond the capacity of UN mediators to speed up. America should support political talks among the rebels now looking to the day when a new regime can be organized. Even if Moscow has good new intentions, they will not be enough to end the war.

The New York Times



The United States Cannot Ignore Hunger and Poverty in Africa

By Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Donald F. McHenry

NEW YORK — The hungry people of Africa are very far away from America, in both distance and circumstances. Many Americans have difficulty imagining the conditions in which most Africans live. Some also question the extent of American responsibility there. Africa seems to them so far away, and they question whether aid can make any real difference to its seemingly unending plight. This is a sadly shortsighted view, for there are strong moral and practical reasons why Americans cannot ignore Africa.

The song is right: "We are the world." America and other wealthy societies share the planet with hundreds of millions of people who lack the basic necessities of a decent existence. The tenets of all religions and most political philosophies hold that the rich have a fundamental responsibility to help the poor.

It is also in the best secular tradition to act boldly in an emergency and to show humanitarian concern without undue preoccupation with geopolitical or strategic considerations. Vast numbers of Africans face starvation and death, and their circumstances invoke our responsibility with particular urgency.

Simple statistics reveal the gap between American wealth and African poverty: An average African's income is less than one-thirtieth of the average American's. The gross national products of all 46 sub-Saharan African states amount to less than 6 percent of U.S. GNP. Africa must support 400 million people on an economy that produces no more than the state of Illinois.

The fact that millions of Americans responded as generously as they did in 1984 and 1985, with at least \$170 million in donations to ease African misery, symbolizes the readiness of Americans to respond to human pain. Even beyond humanitarian considerations, there are compelling reasons for the United

States to help Africa today. America's economic interests on the continent, for example, go beyond concern about oil in Nigeria and strategic minerals in South Africa and Zaire. A stable, developing Africa could eventually provide other raw materials and an expanding market for industrial goods.

Africa matters politically as well. If the United States genuinely cares about advancing the cause of freedom in the world, then Africa, with its dreams of independent communities, certainly merits attention.

There are also Western security interests at stake there. The gap between the world's rich and poor countries continues to widen — with most of Africa at one extreme and the United States at the other. That gap, and the turmoil arising from persistent economic chas-

ms, might well be exploited by those, such as anti-Western fundamentalist movements, interested in advancing narrow political, ideological or military interests. But an American commitment now to Africa's growth could help break down divisions that will only grow more volatile if they are allowed to persist.

International divisions may also cause division in America itself. Hostility or desperation in Africa can trigger racial feelings in the United States. In an independent world, it is important for the United States and for everyone else that Africa develop its human and physical resources as fully as possible.

American experience can help Africa. In the 1930s America faced a depression in its western and southern farm belts similar to what we see in Africa today. That crisis was

ended by years of long-term concessional finance, work programs, soil and water conservation projects and university programs to help farmers cope with new challenges.

Africa can use America's scientific capability in agricultural research, medicine and information. Its Peace Corps, international businesses and voluntary agency staffs offer a large bank of experience to draw upon. America can help, as it should. The world cannot truly advance as long as one of its parts — a huge continent — lags far behind.

Mr. Eagleburger, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and Mr. McHenry, a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, are co-chairmen of the Committee on African Development Strategies, which will issue a report on Dec. 2. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

But African Governments Need to Come Clean on AIDS

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES — Did AIDS

originate in Africa? Many scientists think so, but the hypothesis is cloaked in mystery — abundant circumstantial evidence but still no convincing proof. Many African governments deny that the disease even exists within their boundaries, let alone that it may have spread from there.

Studies presented on Nov. 22 and 23 in Brussels at an international conference on AIDS in Africa added evidence that the disease is spreading at a frightening rate in parts of the continent. The focus is Central Africa, notably Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and

Uganda. But the disease appears

to be spreading to Kenya and countries to the south.

Dr. Robin Weiss, of the Chester Beatty Laboratories in London, told the Brussels gathering of about 700 scientists that "AIDS is a spreading disease that has become pandemic in much of tropical Africa."

Dr. Nathan Chumek, a Belgian AIDS researcher who helped diagnose some of the earliest detected cases from Africa, said that many African countries have not been reporting AIDS to the World Health Organization.

But scientists who wish to do

AIDS research must avoid angering prospective host governments. Researchers doing needed epidemiological and other scientific studies in Africa — already too few in number — are at the mercy of governments that often tolerate their efforts reluctantly, and that may use any excuse not to cooperate, or even to expel them.

Officials in Central Africa have clamped a tight lid on the news media's access to AIDS researchers within their borders. "We don't want any reporters coming

to Zaire to report on AIDS," an official of the Ministry of Health told a reporter last April.

The pursuit of knowledge is difficult in an environment of suspicion. It is understandable that African nations do not want to be identified as the place where AIDS originated. But if it did originate in Africa, scientists are convinced that studies there would have great value for understanding the virus that must be controlled if the worldwide epidemic is to be contained.

Mr. Nelson is a Los Angeles Times medical writer.

A Plainspoken People Ought to Speak Up Plainly

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

There are few matters in which Americans have taken more pride than their commitment to plain speech. All have heard it: We are a down-to-earth, plainspoken people; we abhor evasion or cant. And with this have gone two other claims: We Americans believe ourselves wisely alert to political motivation, evasion and chicanery. And we are also deeply attached to the thought that more income is more enjoyable than less.

I would like to urge that our supposedly forthright habits of speech be allowed to express what we all know to be true about politics and money.

Specifically, we accept that politicians and political parties come to power with an obligation to their supporters. This normally involves improving their supporters' income. Yet this may not be mentioned in our time. Or, if mentioned, it is subject to indignant denial and rebuke.

Thus, the Reagan administration came to office with the strong support of the more affluent — company executives and corporate political-action committees, the financial community, our more successful entrepreneurs, the otherwise comfortably rich as a class. There were many others, to be sure. To those just mentioned, Ronald Reagan was most visibly beholden. From them came the large sums by which in our democracy political persuasion is all too extensively accomplished. Those so contributing were obviously in line for tangible economic reward.

Here, however, our commitment to candor came to an end. Three basic policies were early put in place by the administration — supply-side tax reductions, an astringent monetary policy, a large increase in military expenditures. All had a wonderfully favorable impact on the upper-income brackets. All politically were a wholly normal reward by Mr. Reagan to his constituents. This, however, could not be said. Even Democrats were unnaturally reserved.

Thus the supply-side tax reductions with their large absolute benefit in the top income brackets and the companion cuts in social spending could not be seen as a service to the rich. Mr. Reagan angrily denounced a few vanguard statements to this effect as demagoguery. It was purely a design for invigorating the economy, "incentives" being the magic word. The rich were not working because they had too little income, the poor because they had too much.

There was a major sensation in 1981 when David Stockman conceded that this was all really a cover for reducing the taxes on the affluent. Public admission of the most predictable of political motivations became an occasion for major surprise. Mr. Stockman was called severely to account. The American reputation for plain speech, indeed!

The suppression of our much cele-

brated candor is even more complete as regards monetary policy. Such policy is held to be neutral as between rich and poor. In fact monetary policy works through high interest rates that restrain the bank borrowing by which bank deposits are extensively created. Such interest rates are very welcome to those who have money to lend. Those who have money to lend normally have more than those who do not have money to lend. As economic truth, this stands with the possibly apocryphal theorem of Calvin Coolidge that when many people are out of work, unemployment results.

Not is this all. While rewarding those who lend money, monetary policy works by creating the unemployment that curbs union claims. And high interest rates attract from abroad the funds that bid up the dollar, discourage exports, make imports cheap, keep farm prices down. We not only reduce our reputation for clear speech, but have a much better understanding of monetary policy if we recognize both its service to the affluent and its highly regressive effect on workers and farmers.

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The suppression of our much cele-

A Master of Language and Conscience

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — When Mark

Twain and his wife Lily were alone or with friends, she called him "Youth," seemingly an odd nickname for the bewhiskered figure we remember from photographs. But maybe not so odd when you think about it. The great American writer — his 150th birthday falls this Saturday, Nov. 30 — was the creator of those everlasting youths, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer, and much of the river-town wif Sam Clemens lingered in the mature Twain.

There was, of course, much more than perpetual youth in him. A mile-wide streak of misanthropy stains his later writings, a savage despair barely veiled by satire. But despite (think of James Thurber in our time) seems to be the curse of great comic writers; and they are fortunately far more than the sum of their despairs.

Twain left two legacies — a book and a way of writing English — that outshine the darkness behind them. Quite apart from that personal conquest of darkness, there was something heroic in Twain's achievement. He came of age as a writer in the last quarter of the 19th century when American public-spiritedness and conscience were dimming, a time he unforgettably labeled "the gilded age." Yet he for his part was forging his hatred of cruelty into the river-odyssey tale of Huckleberry Finn and

however, be many decades before the

national consciousness caught up with Twain's vision of natural justice. Then there was the way he wrote. For all his rustic poses, he had a delicate ear for language. Up to and beyond the Civil War, the literary tradition had demanded a distinction between the formal language in which literate folk expressed themselves and the racy dialogue forms of Western or Southern burlesque. It was Twain's contribution to blend them, to end the false separation.

Only an American, say Bernard DeVoto, could have written "the calm confidence of a Christian with four axes." Perhaps a later novelist exaggerated when he said that all modern American writing "comes out of one book" by Twain, but there is a case for saying so.

The year "Huckleberry Finn" was serialized, 1885, happened also to be the year that the painfully stricken Ulysses S. Grant, with Twain's help and patronage, was struggling in agony to finish his no-nonsense "Memoirs." Both books would ultimately be recognized as early monuments of American plainness. In them the Western American tributaries of heartland idiom entered the mainstream of English, altering it forever. From that day on, Americans had a language of their own.

The writer, emeritus professor of

economics at Harvard, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Twain seems to have been among the few in his time who discerned the connection between domestic institutions built on racial discrimination, and the imperialist fever that overcame even such younger Americans as Theodore Roosevelt.

In one of the most telling scenes of "Huckleberry Finn," the rustic Huck weighs his disconcerting impulse to help a

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1, 1985

Page 9

ECONOMIC SCENE

Not Inflation, But Deflation Is the Challenge of the '80s

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Economic policy-makers, like generals, have a tendency to fight the last war, and their last war was against inflation. But the actual battle now confronting the United States and other industrial countries is against deflation.

World oil prices have fallen 25 percent since their 1981 peak, and commodity prices have been falling since the start of the 1980s. But the December issue of World Financial Markets, published by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., shows that oil prices are still high in historical terms relative to world prices of manufactured goods.

In constant dollars, the price of crude oil is still nearly five times as high as it was before the first oil price explosion in 1973. Excess capacity and financial pressures are compelling oil producers to increase their output. Prices apparently still have a way to fall.

Commodity, oil prices have dropped as industrial output falls below capacity.

Other world commodity prices, especially for metals and minerals, are under heavy downward pressure. An index of metal prices, which reached a peak of more than 130 in 1980, has fallen to 50 this year — nearly a two-thirds decline, about twice as much as the overall decline in commodity prices.

Farmers in the United States have been experiencing a depression. Since 1979 the ratio of prices received by American farmers to the prices paid by them, including payments for interest, taxes and wages, has fallen 30 percent.

THROUGHOUT the world, farm prices have fallen in both dollar and real terms as a result of improved yields and growing output in the face of very slowly growing demand. Sluggish economic growth in the industrial world has intensified the price pressure on commodities and manufactured goods.

Growth in the seven major industrial countries — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada — slowed from 5.7 percent a year during the 1960s to 3.6 percent in the 1970s and has averaged only 2.2 percent in the 1980s.

The U.S. annual growth rate declined from 4.2 percent in the 1960s to 2.1 percent in the first half of the 1980s. In Europe the decline has been steeper. Real growth — the annual increase in gross national product, adjusted for inflation — is estimated at 1.2 percent in West Germany and France and 1.1 percent in Britain from 1980 through 1985. Japan has averaged a 4.3-percent rate of growth in the 1980s, after 11.6-percent growth in the 1960s.

The slowdown in growth of the industrial countries has opened a wide gap between actual output and what economists call "potential output" — the production that could have been achieved if labor and capital had been utilized at a high rate.

The gap between actual and potential output has increased unemployment and has brought down the rate of increase in wage rates and unit labor costs.

Despite the immediate recovery, Edward L. Denison of the Brookings Institution stresses in a new study, "Trends in American Economic Growth, 1929-1982," that the 1973-82 period of slow growth is not over. The United States, he says, now has "the largest reserve of unused productive capacity since the 1930s."

Wage pressures, he adds, have been restrained by the long duration of unemployment and the recognition of the productivity slowdown.

Is inflation only taking a holiday? While holding that inflation is never dead but only dormant, Morgan Guaranty declares, "By every estimate, enormous output gaps prevail today in the major industrial countries." The gaps between potential and real output, it estimates, range from about 5 percent of gross national product in the United States and Canada to more than 13 percent in France and West Germany.

Such gaps are likely to persist in the years ahead, restraining global growth and continuing to curb inflation but causing high unemployment and glutts of commodities and manufactured goods.

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
British pound	1.64	British pound	1.64
West German mark	2.48	West German mark	2.48
French franc	6.55	French franc	6.55
Italian lira	2036	Italian lira	2036
Japanese yen	164	Japanese yen	164
Swiss franc	2.00	Swiss franc	2.00
Spanish peseta	166.64	Spanish peseta	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	Portuguese escudo	200.48
Belgian franc	36.36	Belgian franc	36.36
Dutch guilder	3.76	Dutch guilder	3.76
Austrian schilling	13.76	Austrian schilling	13.76
Irish pound	7.88	Irish pound	7.88
Greek drachma	340.75	Greek drachma	340.75
Israeli sheqel	3.48	Israeli sheqel	3.48
Indian rupee	15.75	Indian rupee	15.75
Pakistani rupee	10.00	Pakistani rupee	10.00
Thai baht	24.75	Thai baht	24.75
Singapore dollar	1.36	Singapore dollar	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	2.36	Malaysian ringgit	2.36
Philippine peso	49.65	Philippine peso	49.65
Indonesian rupiah	1548.00	Indonesian rupiah	1548.00
South African rand	1.48	South African rand	1.48
Kenyan shilling	1.00	Kenyan shilling	1.00
Ugandan shilling	1.00	Ugandan shilling	1.00
Tanzanian shilling	1.00	Tanzanian shilling	1.00
Botswana pula	1.00	Botswana pula	1.00
Swaziland lilangeni	1.00	Swaziland lilangeni	1.00
Lesotho loti	1.00	Lesotho loti	1.00
Namibian dollar	1.00	Namibian dollar	1.00
South West African rand	1.00	South West African rand	1.00
Angolan kwinda	1.00	Angolan kwinda	1.00
Mozambican metical	1.00	Mozambican metical	1.00
Guinean franc	1.00	Guinean franc	1.00
Sierra Leonean leone	1.00	Sierra Leonean leone	1.00
Liberian dollar	1.00	Liberian dollar	1.00
Ivorian franc	1.00	Ivorian franc	1.00
Senegalese franc	1.00	Senegalese franc	1.00
Mali franc	1.00	Mali franc	1.00
Niger franc	1.00	Niger franc	1.00
Chad franc	1.00	Chad franc	1.00
Cameroon franc	1.00	Cameroon franc	1.00
Cote d'Ivoire franc	1.00	Cote d'Ivoire franc	1.00
Upper Volta franc	1.00	Upper Volta franc	1.00
Benin franc	1.00	Benin franc	1.00
Togo franc	1.00	Togo franc	1.00
Ghana cedi	1.00	Ghana cedi	1.00
Nigerien franc	1.00	Nigerien franc	1.00
Equatorial Guinean franc	1.00	Equatorial Guinean franc	1.00
Gabon franc	1.00	Gabon franc	1.00
Guinea-Bissau franc	1.00	Guinea-Bissau franc	1.00
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Ghana cedi	1.00	Ghana cedi	1.00
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Senegal franc	1.00	Senegal franc	1.00
Sierra Leone leone	1.00	Sierra Leone leone	1.00
Liberian dollar	1.00	Liberian dollar	1.00
Ivorian franc	1.00	Ivorian franc	1.00
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Mali franc	1.00	Mali franc	1.00
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Chad franc	1.00	Chad franc	1.00
Cameroon franc	1.00	Cameroon franc	1.00
Cote d'Ivoire franc	1.00	Cote d'Ivoire franc	1.00

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
BAT in	100	100	100	0	0
IBM	100	100	100	0	0
GE	100	100	100	0	0
AMT	100	100	100	0	0
...

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1481.25	1481.25	1472.13	-9.12	
Trans	1481.25	1481.25	1472.13	-9.12	
...

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1481.25	1472.13	1472.13	-9.12		
...

Friday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 14,640,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 14,538,000
Prev. consolidated close 176,143.94

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Advanced	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...

NASDAQ Index					
Composite	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
...

NYSE Diaries					
Advanced	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
...

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.		
...

Standard & Poor's Index					
Industrials	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
...

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. consolidated volume			
...

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
...

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
A
...

Prices Finish Mixed on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished mixed Friday in light trading following Wednesday's record-setting advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.56 to 1,472.13. It established a new high at 1,475.69 Wednesday. The market was closed Thursday for the Thanksgiving holiday. For the week, the Dow jumped 7.80 points.

Broader market indicators eased. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.13 to 116.53, down from the all-time high it set Wednesday. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index also backed down from its record, easing 0.37 to 202.17. The price of an average share fell four cents.

Advances outnumbered declines by a 8-7 ratio. Volume dwindled to 84.1 million shares from 143.7 million Wednesday.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany, a regional brokerage, said money managers are beginning to feel that the market has come a long way very fast.

"The market needs some economic or monetary event to move it further and so far such an event is noticeably absent," he said. Because current equity prices already anticipate a discount rate reduction, the cut must materialize or "we may get a sharp correction," Mr. Johnson said.

Money managers are beginning to feel edgy, he said. "They're more comfortable doing some selling than they are buying stocks at these new higher levels."

But Greg Smith, research director at Prudential-Bache Securities, believes the market could go higher.

M-1 Rises \$2.8 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.8 billion in mid-November, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$616.6 billion in the week ended Nov. 18 from a revised \$613.8 billion the previous week. Originally \$613.6 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

"Over the past couple months, the stock market has given investors a lot to be thankful for and we believe it will give them more of the same during the December holiday season," Mr. Smith said.

Texasco was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1 to 32 1/2. The stock has fallen about 57 a share since a Texas jury said last week that Texasco should pay \$10.53 billion to Pennzoil for luring Getty Oil away from a merger with Pennzoil.

Baxter Travenol followed, adding 1/4 to 15 1/4. Public Service Electric & Gas was third, edging up 1/4 to 30 3/4.

Among blue chips, Chevron dropped 1/4 to 38 1/2. Sears fell 1/4 to 37. General Electric fell 1/4 to 45 1/2. Westinghouse Electric dropped 1/4 to 45 1/2. American Express eased 1/4 to 48 1/2. Signal rose 1/4 to 46 1/2 and General Motors lost 1/4 to 70 1/2.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
B
...

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
C
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
G
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
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K
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
L
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close									
M
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NOTES

Steel

Finance

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(Continued from Page 10)

[illegible]

Nov. 29

[illegible]

cents per lb.

Daily ce for ational stors.

(NYC3CE)
nts per lb.
9.25 Dec 199.50 165.60 15

		London Metals			
		Close		Previous	
		Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid
ALUMINUM					
Shipping per metric ton					
	1000	640.00	635.00	640.00	635.00
Forward		641.00	636.00	638.00	633.00
STEEL CATHODIC					
Shipping per metric ton					
	1000	1140.00	1135.00	1135.00	1130.00
Forward		1135.00	1130.00	1134.00	1129.00
COARSE CATHODIC (chromium)					
Shipping per metric ton					
	1000	990.00	985.00	985.00	980.00
Forward		985.00	980.00	979.00	974.00
LEAD					
Shipping per metric ton					
	1000	265.00	260.00	260.00	255.00
Forward		261.00	256.00	256.00	251.00
NICKEL					
Shipping per metric ton					
	1000	2790.00	2785.00	2785.00	2780.00
Forward		2785.00	2780.00	2779.00	2774.00
SILVER					
Shipping per fine ounce					

10

[illegible]

Reuters

NYSE Highs-Lows

CASH FLOWS

London

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	1
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London Metals

Dividends

Dec	1,420	1,406	1,413	1,415	1,427
Mar	1,670	1,456	1,667	1,668	1,673
May	1,691	1,678	1,689	1,689	1,693

	Bid	Ask	Bid
Dec 1994	174.50	177.50	174.50
Jan 1995	178.00	179.00	178.00

Ask	Forward	271.00	271.25	272.00
177.50	NICKEL			
179.00				

ants Bk N Y .10 PC 12-2

BASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton
Dec 770.00 264.00 245.25 264.50 257.00 2

Dec	Bid	Ask	Prev
730	735	720	

U.S. Treasury

S&P 100

Volume: 12 lots of 1,000 barrels.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum

Nov.

Change for the day: —
Average yield: —

II volume 166,946
II opus int. 526,130
I volume 87,457

41	0.02	0.02	1.37	1.16	1.58	1.58
	1	0.52	1.00	1	1	1

Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1905	
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1905	111
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1915	111

November 1984, according

A government measure to control summer prices put month-to-month inflation in November at 11.5 percent, up from October's 9.6 percent and from 10.35 percent in November 1984.

Brazil's Inflation Grew

Sharply in November

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — Inflation in Brazil reached 15 percent in November, up from 9 percent the previous month and 9.9 percent in November 1984, according to figures released Friday by the independent Getulio Vargas Foundation.

A government measure of consumer prices put month-to-month inflation in November at 11.12 percent, up from October's 9.6 percent and from 10.35 percent in November 1984.



Herald Tribune

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

A SPECIAL ARTS AND LEISURE GUIDE

Stocking Up on Children's Books

By Kathy Stephen

LONDON — Parents searching for the sort of books that children of all ages will beg to read again and again will have a good chance of finding them this Christmas.

British publishers of children's books are ready with an unusually large offering for children under 5; a handsome choice of anthologies that many families will not want to be without, and two books brought out to benefit famine victims in Africa.

A baby can begin to discover what a book is through "Helen Oxenbury's Baby Box," which features five sturdy board books. The box includes a small baby doll who is the main character in the books. The box is published by Walker Books and costs \$9.95 (\$6.77).

Babies with a bit more book experience will love the several new "Spot" books, featuring a puppy who has a knack of communicating wordlessly to the very young, thanks to its creator, Eric Hill. The books are made in interesting shapes, making them fun for small hands to grasp. Four "Spot" books are published by Heinemann at £1.99 each.

Children aged one to 4 will enjoy the "Snowman" board books, created by Raymond Briggs, with their dreamlike illustrations taken from the "Snowman" film. Published by Hamish Hamilton, the four books are available at £1.50 each.

Two books have been published for the benefit of African famine victims. "The Children's Book" is a collection of illustrations and poems by well-known people, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. It is published by Walker Books and sells for £2.99. All profits go to the Famine in Africa Appeal. "The Miracle Child" is the tale of an Ethiopian boy who miraculously feeds his family in time of famine, is published by Collins and sells for £1.95. Proceeds go to Oxfam. It is for children 4 years of age and up.

Rosalee Dahl, a favorite with children, will delight his fans with "The Giraffe and the Pelly and Me" about an unlikely trio of window washers at a stately home. It is in large format with color illustrations by Quentin Blake (Cape, £5.95) for ages 5 to 7.

A taste for the fantastic is catered to in "Nickobobbinus" by Terry Jones with illustrations by Michael Foreman (Pavilion, £7.95). It is an adventure story of strange happenings on

the way to find the "land of the dragons." It is for ages 7 to 10.

Any child interested in flying will be thrilled by "The Plane" by Ray Marshall and John Bradley. For ages 7 and up, this pop-up book has three-dimensional diagrams with moving parts that illustrate the mechanical functioning of planes, from the lowering of wheels to the workings of the flight deck (Viking Kestrel, £7.95).

For those who want the best of many worlds, "The Puffin Children's Treasury," selected by Clifton Fadiman, offers 200 stories and poems. Selections include such classics as "Curious George," "Babar the Elephant" and "Where the Wild Things Are," and contain many original illustrations (Puffin, £15.95).

Two poetry anthologies for ages 8 to 12 are "A Child's Garden of Verse" by Robert Louis Stevenson with new illustrations by Michael Foreman (Gollancz, £6.95) and Golden Apples by Fiona Waters with illustrations by Alan Marks (Heinemann, £6.95).

"The Nature of the Beast" by Janini Howker is an example of a growing trend toward realism in children's books. It has won two British

(Continued on Page 15)

Toys of Germany: Keeping Adults in Mind

By Herb Altschull

NUREMBERG — Germany is famous for making ceramics and precision optics, cuckoo clocks and apple strudel, but what gift can the foreign traveler take home for Christmas that is more "Deutsch" than a toy?

German craftsmen have been renowned for centuries for their intricate products made for children and the young at heart. That tradition is very much alive today.

One leading toy maker goes back to Goethe's "Faust" for a short, clean definition of the idea behind Germany's toy industry. Goethe's Devil, he observes, remarked that "Theory, my friend, is simply dismal." The West German toy industry aims at practical learning that will be of use in adult life.

A recent attack on television viewing by an American critic, Neil Postman, has found a sympathetic audience among West German toy makers. Jürgen Glotz, editor of the trade paper, "Toy Market," wrote recently that Mr. Postman was right to argue that television degrades imagination by making the whole world "visible."

On the other hand, Mr. Glotz said, are different. "For through toys the child is able to find the secret origins of his imagination spontaneously, using his own creativity."

Through the toy museum in Nuremberg offers a panoramic view of the past and of the present. It is available in stores and shops today.

Similar toys in their modern incarnations can be found in every German city, town and village. There is still plenty of the past, with all the nostalgia of a Steiff teddy bear or a Käthe-Kruse doll, but the emphasis this year is on the future, on computer-driven robots and space-age building kits.

A big seller, for example, is Tomy Toys' 40-centimeter-tall (15½-inch) Omnibot, a beginner's robot with his own memory banks who talks and beeps. It sells for 80 Deutsche marks (\$31.40).

The Nuremberg museum is a charming place to visit. On a stroll through the three stories of playthings nestled in a 300-year-old building, it is easy to forget it is 1985.

The museum was started by Lydia Bayer, a longtime resident of this area of Franconia, from her own collection. The curator, Marion Faber, said 200,000 persons visited the museum last year, many from the United States, attracted mostly by model trains and the marvelous miniature dishes, glassware and furniture in the dolls' houses, all handmade. (Many of the items in the museum will be on display at the Cooper Hewitt Museum in New York, March 3 to May 11.)

Dostoevski and other 19th-century novelists found the German toy makers intriguing characters, fashioning fantastically complex models. These artisans were descendants of the medieval Nuremberg craftsmen. The museum's curator recalled that Louis XIV ordered from Nuremberg silversmiths a complete array of toy soldiers for Versailles. Russian czars and Hapsburg emperors were also customers of the local craftsmen.

German toy makers are just as painstaking today, although their best efforts are no longer toy soldiers. There is, for instance, Artur Fi-

scher, founder of Fischertechnik, the second-largest producer of building kits in West Germany.

When Mr. Fischer was released from an American prisoner-of-war camp at the end of World War II, he returned home to Tübingen, a Black Forest village, with 40 marks in his pocket. When he retired at 65 last year, he was head of a company with an annual turnover of more than 200 million marks, employing more than 1,000 people and turning out products for 100 countries. Mr. Fischer's idea, like that of most German toy makers, was, as he says, "to promote scientific experiences for children that they can use later in life."

Mr. Fischer's chief product is the building kit, which originated in Germany a hundred years ago. With the 1,880 different building blocks available in these kits, plus the gears, wiring and electromagnetic units, anything can be built from robots to gantry cranes to many models of cars or trucks.

Robots are the latest thing. Through a newly created interface, personal computers can be hooked into the kit's system and programs written for producing whatever structure is desired. The space-age remote guidance system makes use of eight channels and two frequencies. The computer package is available for 600 marks. A beginner's kit costs 250 marks.

These items are wired for the European 220-volt electrical system, but you can order them for use with the 110-volt American system. The same is true of the ever-popular German model trains.

Maerklin, the largest firm, put its first mechanical train on display at the 1891 Leipzig trade fair, and its first electric train six years later. Maerklin is now selling 80 different loco-

(Continued on Next Page)

A Celebration in Swedish Style

By Errol G. Rampersad

STOCKHOLM — "Christmas in Sweden," an album of festive music by the Swedish tenor Jussi Björling, tells it all in song, from the joyous strains of traditional carols to the robust refrains of merry-making rides in the Scandinavian snow.

For Sweden, the Christmas season really begins with the Luciafest on Dec. 13, a time for celebrating a festival of lights at the height of winter's darkness. In schools and offices all over the country, the day begins with white-robed maidens, a crown of lighted candles illuminating their heads, serving coffee, saffron buns and *pepparkakor*, a Scandinavian variety of ginger snaps.

One of several legends has it that Santa Lucia, a patron saint associated with light, was burned at the stake in Italy. The red ribbon adorning the illuminated crown in today's festivities is said to symbolize the bleeding saint. The Luciafest tradition goes back to Roman Catholic times in Sweden, and its celebration on Dec. 13 marks the approaching turnaround in the winter solstice and the beginning of lighter days.

The Christmas celebration itself takes place on Christmas Eve, with the ceremonial *jul glögg*, a warm wine laced with aquavit, a typically Scandinavian clear liquor flavored with caraway seeds, whetting appetites for a hearty meal.

Dinner, a truly family affair sometimes grouping three and four generations, begins in late afternoon with *turkis*, a sort of dried cod that is reconstituted and served boiled. This is followed by an unending variety of *sillar*, marinated herrings, as well as *gravad lax*, the very Scandinavian salmon dish, washed down with beer and aquavit to a chorus of repeated *skål*.

The fish course then gives way to the piece de résistance, the Christmas ham, devotedly prepared by the matron of the day and served with a sweetened mustard and thick slices of *limpa*, an equally sweet-flavored bread. Assorted sausages, pâtés and Swedish meatballs round off the main course before dessert.

Dessert is the moment of suspense around Christmas tables in Sweden — and not simply because of the irresistible sweet rice porridge

that is served. Tradition has it that the lucky recipient of a hidden almond in one of the servings will be wed within a year.

It is at this point that Santa Claus makes his entrance, a member of the family having already agreed days before to play the role of *Jultomte*. Not unusually, the gifts are a reflection of quality buys made during the hectic pre-Christmas shopping days.

In Sweden, there are excellent buys in furs and jewelry, glassware, ceramics and china, art and handicrafts, as well as woolens and fine linens.

The leading department stores, Ahlens, Nordiska Kompaniet (known as NK) and Pub, are open seven days a week and here one can find everything under one roof. Some clothing boutiques are also open on Sundays in the center of the city.

In addition to crystal from Orrefors, Kosta and Boda, there is a wide selection of pieces from lesser-known glassworks in the Småland district, including plate motifs and artist collections, from tiny presentation pieces to massive crystal sculptures.

Most of these can be found at the large department stores, all within triangular walking distance of each other, as well as at specialist shops along Kungsgatan, the main thoroughfare. Notable among these for its huge glass selection is Nordiska Kristall.

Biblioteksgatan, the pedestrian street, houses some of Stockholm's best fashion boutiques and jewelry stores.

Kerstin Adolphson, on Västerlånggatan in Gamla Stan, the old town, is noted for leather bags, hand-embroidered blouses and hand-knitted sweaters, with a wide selection from the other Nordic countries, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

For furs, notably the Saga variety in mink and fox, the big three department stores offer a wide choice, including imports from other Nordic designers, including Denmark's Birger Christensen. For more intimate shopping, there are several boutiques, such as Bagedahls Påsatsställe at Skärholmen Centrum; Sophie Ericson's, at Mäster Samuelsgatan 45, and Amores, at Norrlandsgatan 5.

A more colorful line of coats is produced by Trance. Among them are two- and three-tone pieces in beaver lamb, shearing lamb, sheared rabbit and coyote.

Sheepskin coats, for men and women, are available at Olof Nylander, Sveavägen 126. Although the best buys in Stockholm are in mink furs, 90 percent of which come from farm-

(Continued on Page 15)

From Paris, Gourmet Treasures The Chefs Use

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — It would take a book as long as "In Remembrance of Things Past" to catalog what can be bought in Paris, at Christmas and at any other time. You can find the best in clothes, jewelry, food, furniture, objects d'art — and find them in some of the most elegant stores in the world, whether around the Madeleine, on the rue Royale or the rue du Faubourg St. Honoré; the Marais; in historic neighborhoods like *le Marais*; or in the quiet back streets of the 16th arrondissement, or in the great department stores like the Galeries Lafayette, the Printemps and the Samaritaine.

It is twice as exciting in this season, when Paris dresses up for Christmas. The great shopping streets get strung overhead with stars and shimmering mirrored globes that cast moving curtains of light, and the trees are decorated with tiny lamps that make them look like lace.

The department stores do up their windows and their facades, of course, but, in some ways, they cannot compete with the displays of the *patisseries* and *charcuteries*, miraculously decorated cakes, and the world's most imaginative dishes of foie gras shaped like ducks or like pigs, stuffed *coquilles St. Jacques*, venison pâtés, and truffled sausages — everything glimmering with *gelée* — and smoked salmon on ornate cutting platters, with silver tails.

You can find clothes, jewelry, furniture and so on in other great capitals, but what you will find nowhere else — in quality, variety and price — is Paris's treasure trove of cooking equipment, and generally of the beautiful and practical objects that make up *les arts de la table*.

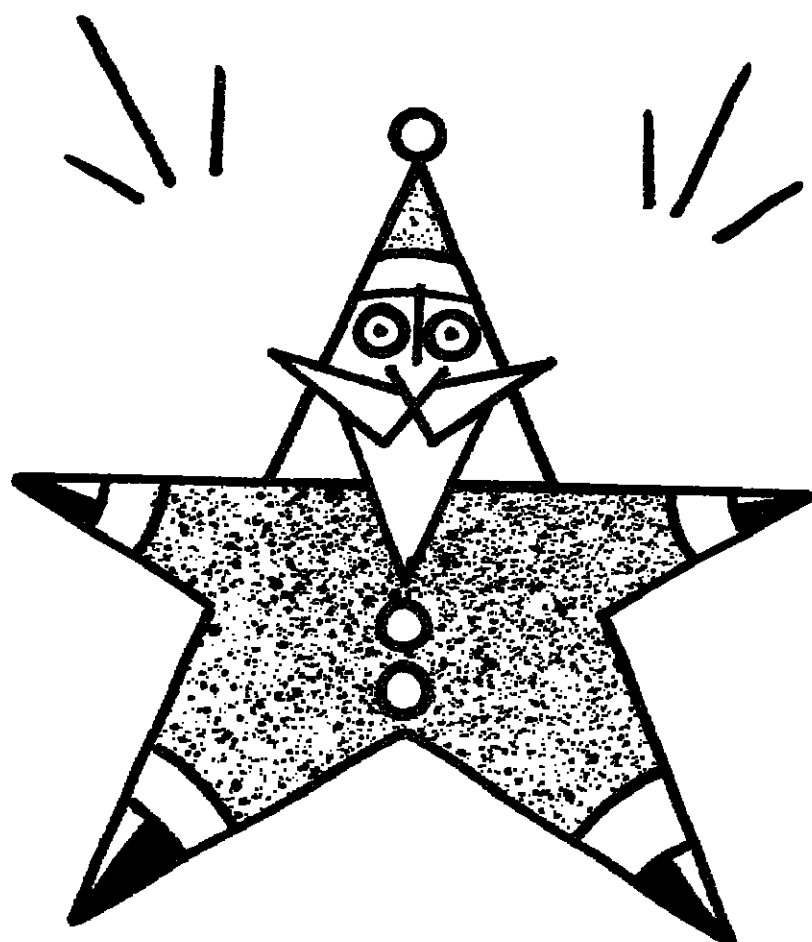
While there are many stores in many neighborhoods that specialize in beautiful table settings, china and crystal, the best place for the real nitty-gritty stuff to turn out a French meal is the Halls quarter — not surprisingly.

Although the central market has left Paris, and despite the lunar architecture that is slowly replacing it, the streets that radiate out from the center still specialize in supplying restaurants, food shops, and individuals, in everything from butcher-block tables and super meat grinders to exquisite chocolate molds.

And while you look at the kitchen-equipment shops, you will pass food stores that may not be as elegant as Fauchon and Hédiard but that sell, both wholesale and to individuals, a bewildering array of dried mushrooms in huge bags, canned truffles and truffle juice, pâtés and preserves of all kinds, and spices.

In the equipment stores, you can find knives for everything from slicing tomatoes to slicing prosciutto to chopping Chinese duck; whisks of all sizes and shapes; varied nozzles for decorating with cream or mayonnaise; string cutters for Roquefort and other crumbly cheeses; pans for fish; copper pots, pans and basins of all shapes and sizes (careful, the good ones are thick copper with iron handles; pans of thin, shiny copper with brass handles are strictly for show); cast-iron pans and cookers; pans with holes in the

(Continued on Next Page)



CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Finding Antiques in Barcelona

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

BARCELONA — "To travel across Spain and finally reach Barcelona is like drinking a respectable red wine and finishing up with a bottle of champagne," is how James Michener summed up Barcelona in his book, "Iberia." Barcelona can be many things to many people, but to an antique lover it is an especially exciting place. In the last 10 years, it has become what many experts consider the best place to buy antiques in Europe. With more than 350 dealers, the selection is enormous.

And for the Christmas shopper, Spain has the added advantage of offering a leisurely pace free of the frenzied, pre-December 25th crowds found elsewhere, since Spaniards do not exchange gifts until Jan. 6, or Epiphany, the day the Three Wise Men made their way toward Bethlehem.

"Barcelona? There is no doubt about it, they have the most superior antiques in Europe these days, the quality is so good and the prices are so much better than anywhere else," said Liny Ruddy, a doll collector from New York, over coffee at the charming, turn-of-the-century-style cafe at the Centro de Anticuarios on Barcelona's elegant Paseo de Gracia.

Opened in 1983, this modern confection of marble, glass and greenery houses 73 antique dealers and is the brainchild of Manuel Ramos, a genial young man who is known by collectors as the "doll king."

"Yes," he said modestly, "I have a few dolls."

His three shops in the center — booth Nos. 32, 33 and 34 — have not only dolls but all sorts of collector's items from Art Deco and Art Nouveau to antique jewelry. They offer the services of a "doll hospital" as well.

After stamps, Mrs. Ruddy said, dolls are the largest collector's item in the world.

According to Mr. Ramos, the biggest seller today in antiques is Art Deco and Art Nouveau (turn of the century to the mid-1930s), and Barcelona is full of these items. At the Antique Center (55-57 Paseo de Gracia, Manuel Ramos, tel: 215-9463), almost every dealer has stocked these decorative pieces.

At the shop of Marion Pla (Nos. 70-71, tel: 216-0198) there are Tiffany-style glass vases that are made in Catalonia and sell for around \$5,000 pesetas (\$347).

But if curved brass lamps with tulip-shaped shades and mirrors with Salomé draped around them (at L'Aurora, No. 2, tel: 215-8364) are not to your taste, perhaps the delicate filigreed gold earrings in the same shop will be. They start at 13,000 pesetas and go as high as 160,000 pesetas. Besides these, there are fine silver-service pieces, starting at 12,000 pesetas, at Paco Rabes (No. 73, tel: 216-0691) or 16th-century and 17th-century musical instruments.

Sophisticated London opened up at this center in November, making Barcelona a truly international center. Since the Catalans have always been collectors of fine things, Barcelona's shops boast not only authentic Spanish pieces, but also china, glass and furniture from all over the world.

But the Paseo de Gracia is not the only place to buy antiques in Barcelona. Every Thursday from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. in the Plaza Nova in front of the great Gothic cathedral of the city, 20 to 25 dealers gather under brown and yellow awnings to display their wares.

The area around the cathedral is the old part of the city and is known as the Barrio Gotico. Just to the right of the cathedral are two of the famous "antique streets" — Calle Paja and Calle Baños Nuevos — where there are nothing but antique shops jammed up against each other.

Across the way at No. 23, Angel Balle (tel: 301-5884) specializes in old books, posters, prints and etchings starting at 300 pesetas. He has a particularly interesting collection of old fashion plates from the middle of the 19th century to the 1930s.

At 21 Paja, Francisco Duch (tel: 302-3630) specializes in over 100 oil lamps to electricity, both table and hanging ones, and they can be used with American light bulbs. They range from 13,000 to 20,000 pesetas. He also has an attractive selection of Art Deco lamps starting at 14,000 pesetas.

Don't pass up the L'Arca de l'Avia, at 20 Baños Nuevos (tel: 302-1598). Carmen Vilas, the owner, has a storeful of delicate lace and cotton and linen nightgowns of the last century, starting at 6,000 pesetas. There are also wedding gowns and dresses, linen sheets (35,000 pesetas), baptismal clothes, tablecloths and museum pieces of 15th-century lace bed ornaments and bridal veils that sell for 1 million pesetas.



Robin McGrail

From Paris, Treasures The Gourmet Chefs Use

(Continued From Page 13)

bottom for roasting chestnuts, escargot plates, holders and forks; chocolate molds for making fish, eggs, Santa Clauses; a wide variety of dishes and glasses for all purposes; oven-proof earthenware bowls for onion soup; earthenware terrines, with animal-shaped lids; round ladders, oval ladders, wooden and metal ladders; even cast-iron reflector panels for fireplaces.

For your friends who wax nostalgic about French cafes, you can buy the real thing in cafe coffee cups — white with ridges, green with golden edges — wine pitchers, salt-pepper-and-mustard sets, butter molds, even plastic tags with the pictures of sandwiches that decorate all cafe windows.

There are lots of restaurant-supply shops in Les Halles, and you will no doubt discover your own favorites. Here are ours:

Perhaps the most famous is Dehillerin, 18, rue Coquilliere, 1er, Tel: 42-36-53-13. There is nothing elegant about this store. It is cramped, dusty, poorly laid out and largely reminiscent of an old quincallerie, where tiny, specialized utensils are stored in wooden drawers stacked up to the high ceiling. The people who wait on you range from surly to outspokenly unpleasant. But it is a gold mine for heavy-duty equipment, specialized utensils and restaurant/cafeteria dishware. If they don't have it, they can order it.

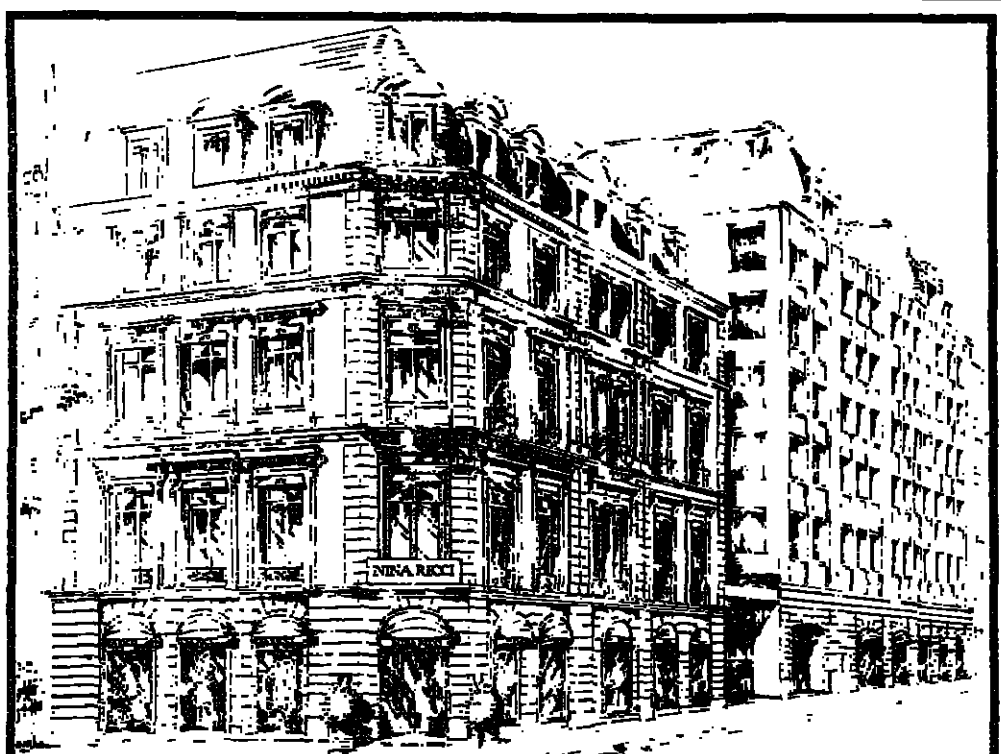
La Bovidia, 36, rue Montmartre, 1er, Tel: 42-36-09-99 and 42-60-79-51, is another store devoted mostly to basic cooking equipment that also stocks plates, glasses, etc.

A somewhat fancier store that still deals in basic equipment is A. Simon, 36, rue Etienne Marcel, 2eme, Tel: 42-33-71-65. They sell a range of dishes and elegant wine glasses.

Other big stores in the area specializing in restaurant supplies are Horecol, 32, rue Etienne Marcel, 2eme, 42-36-15-15; La Corpe, 19, rue Montmartre, 2eme, Tel: 42-33-81-35; and M.O.R.A., 13, rue Montmartre, 1er, Tel: 45-08-19-24.

For beautiful things, one of the loveliest stores in the area is Au Bain Marie, 20, rue Herold, 1er, Tel: 42-60-94-55. It sells new and old objects for the table — silverware, fabulous glasses, old charcoal cookers with porcelain tins, seltzer bottles, tablecloths, cozies and lots of cookbooks.

For modern glasses, tableware and functional and decorative kitchen things, there is Aux Quatre Saisons, 6, rue du Jour, 1er, Tel: 45-08-56-56, and in the Forum shopping center. It also sells some furniture and linens.



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German Toys: Keeping Adults in Mind

(Continued From Page 13)

motives and 256 railroad cars in computer-run systems that permit each car to move independently.

A typical Maerklin train set can be bought for about 180 marks, but special offers are available. In some shops, the power system, locomotive and two coaches are being sold for as little as 98 marks.

Of course, there are plenty of antique models around, too. Germans are so enamored of model trains that Frankfurt is now holding an annual model train fair in November. At this year's fair, 11 German firms had locomotives on exhibit, while 13 showed coaches.

The Nuremberg museum is not the only toy collection in West Germany. Equally popular are the stuffed animals at the Margarete Steiff museum in the Black Forest village of Giengen and the model trains at the Maerklin museum in Goettingen.

All the museums and most of the makers of toys are located in the same gingerbread part of the country — in the foothills of the Alps, the Black Forest, the Bavarian woods and romantic Franconia. This is the land of Snow White and Hansel and Gretel, the teddy bear and, reputedly, the world's first doll that was meant to look like a child.

There are dozens of Steiff teddy bears, ranging from the original cuddly fellow of 1907 to today's fire-resistant, synthetic-fabric models. They come in white, yellow, caramel and honey.

Steiff makes many other stuffed animals: The original, still the Steiff trademark, is a white elephant. The basic teddy sells from 20 marks but replicas of the original cost up to 1,000 marks. New this year are the blond Teddy Patsy (65 marks to 135 marks) and the White Passport Bear (155 marks).

Then, there is the Kaethe-Kruse doll. This year's production is sold out, but orders for 1986 are being taken, said the company's owner, Heinrich Adler, the founder's son-in-law. Kruse, who lived in the Bavarian town of Donaueschingen, was tired of seeing dolls made of porcelain and celluloid, all looking like miniature adults. So, in 1910, she created for her children a doll of soft felt with the face of a child.

Persuaded that others might like to see her product, she exhibited it at a fair for original design in Berlin. Representatives of F.A.O. Schwarz, the New York toy store, were there, and they ordered 150 of the dolls. Kruse went into production, and today the Donaueschingen company produces 18,000 a year, all handmade. The cost: between 200 and 600 marks.

Lego, which began producing building kits in Denmark 50 years ago, has the largest turnover in West Germany; Fischer is second. Among the most diversified companies in the country is Ravensburg, situated in another Black Forest town. It makes a third of West Germany's card and dice games, and being the oldest "toy" in the world.

Outside West Germany, Ravensburg is best known for its jigsaw puzzles. The smallest of these contain eight pieces, but the line ranges up to a puzzle of 12,000 pieces. There is a replica of Hieronymus Bosch's "The Quest of Saint Anthony," and when completed, if anyone can (Ravensburg officials do not know whether the trick has ever been accomplished), it occupies 4 square meters (4.8 square yards).

In between, Ravensburg puzzles come in many sizes and forms, depicting landscapes, castles, ships, animals, windmills and celebrated paintings. The standard 1,500-piece puzzle sells for 23 marks. The 12,000-piece puzzle costs 148 marks.

The hurried traveler can never go wrong by heading for a shop specializing in food, especially candies. Stollen, a fruit cake usually in the shape of a loaf, is the favorite. Then, there is the well-known Nuremberg Lebkuchen (gingerbread) which comes in many shapes, small and large, often including honey, raisins or marzipan. It can be stored for months.

For the traveler with already heavily packed suitcases, there is also a great variety of candles and Christmas tree ornaments, often in silver and gold. Complete Nativity scenes of hand-painted wood are on the market. There are also products, too, with production origins in southern Italy, where they have been made for centuries.

In Switzerland, Crèche Figures and Crystal Sculptures

By Mavis Guinand

GENEVA — Switzerland, with its rich tradition of individual craftsmanship and respect for handicraft items, gives the Christmas shopper a wide array of gift selections, from handmade glass balls for the Christmas tree to hand-carved wooden toys. At Christmastime, a great deal of care

goes into baking homemade cookies or making presents with one's own hands. The children bring home from school lumpy clay ashtrays, macrame belts and enamel cuff links.

The one-of-a-kind handcrafted items range from the functional to the imaginative creations of young artists trained to work in wood, glass, pottery, textiles or jewelry. City boutiques put the accent on modern designs, the more traditional are displayed in Swiss craft outlets.

Between Bern's clocktower and the bear pit, the Heimatwerk, Kramgasse 61, features Christmas crèche figures by Brienz woodcarvers. A lamb is 20 Swiss francs (just under \$10); a shepherd is 86 francs. Since each piece is individually carved, collectors pay much attention to the expressions. There are satiny wooden bowls and ladders, trays and platters. To avoid the tedious wrapping of small gifts, fine woodchip boxes come in all sizes. Some are decorated with noggasays and landscapes.

On nearby shelves, crystal table glass, shaped into cheese plates, goblets, vases or candlesticks, come from Sarnen or Heggenwil. To decorate the Christmas tree are hand-made balls of glass as iridescent as soap bubbles. Small ones cost 5 francs; medium ones, 7.50 francs. The store will mail them within Switzerland.

Further along the same arcades,

at Gerechtigkeitsgasse 73, Vitrine mixes high-quality objects, old and new. There are more Christmas-tree balls, in jumbo size and intriguingly colored, by Rudolf Mojzisek for 25 francs. The stemware is superb — champagne flute glasses made by Philip Baldwin and Monica Guggisberg. Each is a different color. The price for a rainbow of 16 is 1,200 francs; a single glass is 75 francs. The two glass-blowers met while perfecting their art in Orrefors, Sweden. In their Swiss atelier, they make crystal glasses and sanded glass sculptures.

Nearby, at No. 79, the newly

are many animal puzzles and Mario Pfister's miniature villages with bark roofs, costing 40 to 145 francs, or his tiny houses at 6.80 francs.

Kurt Naef's Cella construction blocks can be assembled in a variety of ways (90 francs). The saleswoman said that they are meant for ages 5 to 8 but that grown-ups enjoy them, too. Maybe. For an adult, there is the maddening 64-piece Penelope cube at a cost of 38 francs.

Heimatwerk dolls start at 29.50 francs, for a featureless cuddly one in bright colors, and rise to 145

Jean-Claude de Crouzet. On the more practical side, Michelle Dedering has turned out some nicely speckled vinegar jars (from 117 francs).

In Lausanne, Art Suisse, 8 rue Emme, has a selection of Swiss pottery from many areas. Berner Oberland pieces from the villages of Heimberg or Steffisburg have a dark brown background, with figures and flowers. The deep dishes meant to serve rösti, or baked potatoes, are ideal to display fruit or nuts. They cost 40 francs. Squat milk jugs, at 30 francs, could have many uses. All these pieces are

on tani. One deep bowl once used to separate cream could hold a huge salad (45 francs).

Lucerne pottery is bordered in blue with fruits painted on the cream background. Stopped kirsch bottles are 68 francs. Jam jars are 16 francs. From Rheinfelden come fun figures of children and modern vases with leaf imprints (45 francs).

Down the street, at Enning 6, two young jewelers have built up a reputation for nonpareil jewelry of fine design. A plastic earring edited by the Musée des Arts Décoratifs comes in black or bright colors for 25 francs.

On the way to the station, just off bustling rue du Petit Chêne, is Midi Pile, rue du Midi 12, a new gallery regularly showing contemporary pottery and weaving.

Ursula Stalder's unusual enameled vases and boxes are shot with glints of silver and gold (from 85 francs). A white teapot with six cups for 220 francs by Marie Sauer seems an elegant gift. There are also weaves that are subtle in hue and soft to the touch — thick pull-overs from 250 francs, a poncho at 350 francs, deep-fringed shawls at 250 francs or an unlined wrap-around coat at 700 francs.

In Geneva's old town is the Centre d'Artisanat Genevois, where graduates of the city's School of Applied Arts show jewelry and untraditional pottery... There are silver neckpieces from 350 francs to 450 francs and silver rings for 180 francs.

opened Rathans Galerie has glass etched with the simplest flower garlands. Wine glasses are 16 francs, shot glasses 6 francs. Initials or other motifs can be ordered. On a fruitwood table, set for a small dinner party, each glass stood on a small pewter dish.

At No. 15, among other clever handmade toys, Irma Suter shows a wooden horse with a rope tail and mane as well as a wooden stall with a striped awning to play store.

The basement of the Heimwerk is another treasure house of sturdy, well-designed toys. There

frances for a pleasant doll casually dressed in a knitted jumpsuit and blouse. All the clothes can be unbuttoned, taken off and washed. Even more enchantingly dressed dolls are 315 francs. The boy is in corduroy overalls and a wool sweater, the girl is in a pinafore and is hugging a small bear.

For a serious collector, the most prized doll has a Bernese costume with a coil of fine black lace and real silver jewelry. It costs 2,700 francs. Between these prices, well-dressed, equally irresistible dolls are at Boutique Chez Ruth, Moserstrasse 12, equipped with oldtime accessories like tricycles or bamboo rocking chairs.

In Geneva's old town is the Centre d'Artisanat Genevois at Grand rue 26, where graduates of the city's School of Applied Arts show their jewelry and untraditional pottery. Jean-François Perena has baroque, striking neckpieces selling from 800 to 1,200 francs, and chunky rings priced at around 500 francs. In a quieter mood, there are silver neckpieces by other craftsmen from 350 francs to 450 francs and silver rings for 180 francs. Games and toys will be shown in December.

At the branch at 2 Avenue du Mail are batik lampshades in a large range of colors by Cordelia Babel. The shades that sell from 50 francs to 300 francs (dram size) can be teamed with the many pottery bases around the store. Geneva potters shape grey stoneware along modern lines. Some of their signatures for unusual pieces are Philippe Lamberg, Edouard Chapalaz, Isabelle Amoudruz or

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Houbigant Paris

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

A Celebration in the Swedish Style

(Continued From Page 13)

ing, there are a number of other lesser-known but good-quality bargains in Karakul Persian lamb, red fox, Viking lamb from the island of Gotland, Iceland lamb and nutria.

For classic jewelry and silverware, Georg Jensen, on Birger Jarlsgränd, offers its world-famous pieces, as well as Royal Copenhagen porcelain. Jewelry stores selling contemporary lines include Hallberg, exclusive dealers in Lapponia designs from Finland; Guldlynd Juvel, in the Gallerian shopping mall on Hamngatan; and Engelbert Jewelry, with its Collection '85.

Among the better jewelry buys is the rare and individualistic Lapponia, whose unmistakable artistic expression has been setting the trend for 25 years in Scandinavia. Lapponia the rivers of Lapland, in the gold captured from the character of the nuggets washed from the rock and shaped in harmony with nature.

Among the designs are Fireworks, necklace and ring in white and yellow gold with diamonds set in platinum, by Juhani Linnovaara; Venezia necklace, Vivaldi earrings, Luca ring and Rialto bracelet, yellow gold with sapphires and diamonds, by Zoltan Popovits; and necklace and bracelet in sterling silver with leather, by Poul Havgard. For men, there is the Bussola gold watch, with matching ring and cuff links, by Björn Weckström.

For smaller pieces in gold, silver and crystal, there is Franz Holm at Sveavägen 4 and Drottninggatan 50; for contemporary newtware, Svenskt Tenn, an exclusive shop for interior decoration and gifts from throughout Scandinavia, at Strandvägen 5.

Svensk Henselöjd, on Sveavägen 44, is ideal for Swedish handicrafts of wood and metal as well as handwoven carpets, upholstery fabrics, handprinted materials, tapestries and lace.

Outstanding buys are also available in Hasselblad cameras, whose fame extends to man's first landing on the moon. These individually crafted pieces of precision are not inexpensive, but they make an ideal investment for the aficionado.

Above and beyond the extensive selection of "new" buys, there are quality antiques available at Stockholm's two auction houses: Stockholm Auction Galleries, at Jakobsgränd 10, in the Gallerian complex; and Bukowski's, Währndorfsgränd 8.

Shops are usually open between 9:30 A.M. and 6 P.M. weekdays and 9:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. on Saturdays. The larger department stores are also open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Sundays.

The main shopping streets in Stockholm are Hamngatan, Biblioteksgatan, Kungsgatan and Drottninggatan.

In Gamla Stan, the old town, they are Västergatan and Osterlånggatan, Sora Nygatan and Lilla Nygatan. There are a number of large shopping centers located in the suburbs of Farsta, Skärholmen, Vällingby, Täby and Mölby, all reachable by bus or the tunnelbana subway system.

The main NK store, at the corner of Hamngatan and Regeringsgatan, provides round-the-clock telephone shopping at 762-8800, or 762-8470 during opening hours. English is widely spoken in Sweden. Moreover, many establishments catering to an international clientele have staff members who are fluent in the major European languages.

Most credit cards and travelers' checks are accepted throughout the country. Proof of identity may be required, even for small purchases. Foreign currency and foreign checks are not accepted, although exceptions may sometimes be made if these are from other Scandinavian countries.

The shipping office in the major department stores will send packages all over the world. The value-added, or sales,

tax, which amounts to about 15 percent, is deducted when shipments are sent abroad.

There are certain regulations governing the refund of the value-added tax on purchases made in Sweden by non-Scandinavians. When you make a purchase, you should get a VAT receipt, which entitles you to a cash refund for the amount written on the receipt. When you come to the border, by land or sea, or the international airport of departure, you go to the VAT refund counter, easily recognizable by the symbol of a rectangle with yellow and blue borders.

Unlike the case in most other European countries, purchases are sealed and are not to be opened until presentation at the customs counter for the refund. If the purchases are being checked with your luggage, they should be shown at the information desk before checking in for your flight. Failure to do so could deprive you of any refund, since proof of purchase is based on possession of the merchandise.

A word of advice: If your purchases are many — and particularly fragile — it is better to have them shipped. In this case, the tax refund will offset the shipping and insurance costs, not to mention the hassles you save yourself by not being burdened with excess luggage and its rising costs.

An unusual bargain gift that can be purchased in Sweden — at Christmas or any other time of the year — is a duty-free Saab or Volvo. The savings, at current prices, easily cover the cost of getting to Sweden to take delivery.

Volvo, which has its tourist and diplomatic sales department at its plant in Torslanda, outside of Gothenburg, could arrange pickup at most large Swedish cities.

Saab has a large outlet in the north of Stockholm, on the way from Arlanda Airport. Both companies have qualified technicians on hand to advise American customers on U.S. DOT and EPA conversions. The Swedish customs plate is valid for one year, and international insurance for that period could also be obtained at the point of purchase.



New York's Museum Boutiques Mix Culture and Shopping

By Madeline Lee

NEW YORK — Christmas time on Fifth Avenue invites brisk walking past Lord and Taylor's story-telling windows, with the cold air warmed by the smell of roasted chestnuts and ringing with Salvation Army bells.

Street vendors spread their wares on carpets and freezing music students play Bach and Handel while pedestrians pause to listen. Masses of evergreens crowd around the statues of saints in Saint Patrick's Cathedral and red poinsettias bank the mall leading to the skating rink at Rockefeller Center.

People wait in line to get into the small store run by the Museum of American Folk Art, and the giant Christmas tree proclaims to all that the holidays have come again to New York City.

Shopping in museums has become the thing to do in New York, and these shops have blossomed. What began as racks of posters and postcards, has in most museums, expanded to include everything from reproductions of ancient Egyptian bronzes to a "space pen" that writes on the moon. So successful have these shops become that annexes are opening up in more convenient sites Midtown.

Avoiding crowds becomes a game, and the adept go to museums to do their shopping. The festivities began early this year when an exhibition called "India" opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in a burst of gold and silk, followed by related shows all over town. Indian objects appeared in museum boutiques.

The sleek brass-and-smoked glass emporium at the Metropolitan (81st Street and Fifth Avenue) is perhaps the largest museum shop in the world. Since 1870, the Metropolitan has had a small workshop on the premises where artists copy masterpieces from the collections. The museum operates smaller boutiques at the Cloisters Uptown, at Macy's Herald Square and at the Midtown Library (40th Street and Fifth Avenue), each with a slightly different emphasis.

Most popular items are copies of an ancient Egyptian cat and a Chinese duck box. The seated and impassive cat is \$19.50 in polymer resin, 5 inches tall (12.8 centimeters), and \$975 in bronze, 12½ inches tall. The 18th-century ivory duck box is reproduced for \$24. Japanese netsuke are \$17.50 to \$21, and a Han Dynasty horse, 5 inches tall, is \$30.

Two young women stood gazing at the sad-faced head of the Virgin from Michelangelo's "Pietà." The copy is priced at \$150.

The Museum of Modern Art (53d Street just west of Fifth Avenue) sells copies of functional objects, many from its design collection. One of these is the Bauhaus chess set by Josef Hartwig (1923), whose pieces symbolize their movement on the board, for \$120, board extra. A pen designed by Paul Fisher for use in gravity-free space also

writes under water and in extreme temperatures: it costs \$6. Lightweight scissors of molded black nylon by Clare Gingher are \$9.50. A travel mirror in black mat finish, by Braun, is \$10. Michael Kalik's sterling-silver disk bookmark is \$40 and a set of three in brass is \$17.50. A two-pint cylinder thermos by Erik Magnusson is \$34.50.

A popular item is a set of garden tools, each tool cast in one piece of aluminum alloy (it will not rust or bend), for \$10; and the garden scissors by Sakai (1926), \$18. A pocket flashlight by John Drane, offered as a "visual pun on a cigarette lighter," is \$8.50 and \$12. The Museum of Modern Art's annex down the block carries high-priced rugs and furniture from the collection designed by Marcel Breuer, Alvaro Siza, Juan Gris and Le Corbusier, among others.

In quite a different mood is the American Folk Art Museum shop at 125 West 55th Street, with two other shops, one at 55 West 53d Street and another off Fifth Avenue in the Rockefeller Plaza mall leading to the skating rink. Here are original creations, plus a few old pieces, based on the American folk-art tradition. The ubiquitous heart motif appears in a handmade wreath of twigs, for \$40, and heavy copper heart-shaped tray is \$32. Red-painted wooden hearts make nice tree ornaments at \$4.25; so do metal templates used in making quilts, in heart and animal shapes, \$4.25; cookie cutters, \$7.50, and a rocking horse, \$10.

Paperweights in the form of carved wooden birds are \$13. A slate edged with the letters of the alphabet on wood is \$15. Bonneted Amish dolls are exquisite, one dressed as a bride, another in calicoes, at \$45. (Amish dolls have no features.) More personable, chunkier calico dolls are \$25.95. Small houses in a variety of shapes are hand-carved and painted, \$11 to \$23.

All museum shops sell calendars, postcards, posters, paper and books, but the Asia Society at 70th Street and Park Avenue has one of the best collections of books on all aspects of society in Asia. Music of Asian countries plays in the shop and is available on records and cassettes for \$8.98 to \$10.98. Language lessons on cassettes with a phrase book are priced at \$14.95.

Objects for sale in museum boutiques are often one-of-a-kind. Recently, the Asia Society had a solid-carved wooden animal, 8 inches tall, for \$8; a sandalwood bowl, also \$8; a small brass box, \$5; and boxes inlaid with bone or brass from India, \$9 to \$11.

At the north end of the lobby, another boutique displays antique and contemporary lacquer, porcelain, wood and bronze. A 19th-century Imari bowl (flawed) was \$45. Indian rouge pots with lids from the 18th century were \$100, and small carved ivory perfume bottles, spherical with a pointed stopper, were \$20.

Much in demand are the Indian bracelets of papier-mâché, \$3, and

earrings of jade, carnelian, black onyx, amethyst, lapis lazuli, porcelain and silver filigree for \$12 to \$50.

The Cooper-Hewitt Museum (12 East 91st Street) will feature an Indian bazaar this winter, a tribute to Indian artisans. Also for sale are objects from previous shows: a cloisonné egg, \$75 with stand; umbrellas of batik cloth, \$48; and hand-painted English Battersea boxes, enamel on copper, \$65 to \$200.

Unusual are black bookcloth "photobooks" by Marco Baldini of Florence, which begin at \$30 for the 7-by-8-inch size holding 30 pages. A wooden jigsaw puzzle of an antique world map is \$50. A wooden Gutenberg press, ready to assemble, is \$45, and it works. Glass Christmas ornaments from West Germany are priced from \$3 to \$7.

So strong is the effect of an Oriental bazaar at the Museum of Natural History that it is a temptation to bargain with the clerks. The shop, near the 77th Street entrance just off Central Park West, has

racks of clothing — beaded, mirrored, embroidered and appliquéd jackets, vests, sarapes, sashes and skirts — from Guatemala, Mexico, India, China and Japan, \$20 to \$150.

A stuffed tyrannosaurus is \$8, and a triceratops, \$8. A stegosaurus egg of plush zips open for the baby steg to emerge, \$25.

The Brooklyn Museum has its own subway stop, the Eastern Parkway station, about 35 minutes from Times Square. The Gallery Shop is one of the best museum boutiques in the city, with antiques from all over the world, as well as new things. Recently, a heavy copper plate from Turkey was selling for \$15. At the other end of the scale was a pair of seated emperor and empress dolls, at \$900; smaller ones range down to \$139. An early 20th-century Kyodai mirror stand and cosmetic chest costs \$500.

From Mexico, a dull black ceramic bird is \$5; petal-shaped candleholders in the same black mat finish are \$10.25. These are a pleasant contrast to the brightly painted gleaming musicians, 12½ inches

tall, also from Mexico, at \$34. Batik placemats and napkins are \$16 for a set of four; Indonesian puppets are \$40. A gold-tooled leather magazine cover from Morocco is \$25.75. Handmade in Brooklyn by Alisa Johnson, a quilt is \$75.

The trouble with gifts like these is that it is just too hard to give them away. The time has passed,

perhaps, when one could go to the Museum of the American Indian at Broadway and 155th Street and pick up a pre-Columbian piece for \$50.

But the lust for possessions that has driven us since caravans and ships first set out for loot is alive and flourishing in museum shops today.

Getting the Catalogs and Brochures

Museum members get substantial discounts, and profit from the shops goes to support museum activities. It is not necessary to pay a museum entrance fee to visit the boutiques. To order catalogs write to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 255, Gracie Station, New York, N.Y., 10028 (\$1.00) or to the Museum of Modern Art, Publications, Sales and Service, New York, N.Y., 10019 (\$1.00). A subscription, Christmas 1985 and spring 1986, is \$2.00. Asia Society's catalog is free; write

to them at 725 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10021. Also free is a brief brochure from the Museum of American Folk Art at 35 West 53d Street, New York, N.Y., 10019. Attention: Mail Order.

The Brooklyn Museum's catalog can be ordered from the museum at 200 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11238. It is also free.

In New York City, call the museums for shop hours, which do not always coincide with museum hours.

Helping the Needy

In France, the Direction Nationale du Secours Populaire, 9 rue Froissard, 75003, Paris, and Saint Vincent de Paul, 5 rue Pré aux Clercs, 75007, Paris, organize aid and festive activities for needy families and elderly people during the holiday season.

In Britain, Children in Need Appeal, 200, Liverpool, L69 9WV, and the National Children's Home, c/o John Gray, Director of Charity, 85 Highbury Park, London N5 1U2, raise funds for children.

In West Germany, the Aktion Sorgenkind, Franz-Lohse-Strasse 17, 1300 Bonn 1, aids crippled children and youth. Contributions may be sent to Aktion-Sorgenkind, Account Number 240, Cologne.

In Spain, the Children's Home, run by the Brothers of San Juan de Dios, San Juan de Dios, Carretera Espinosa 08034, Barcelona.

In Switzerland, Terre des Hommes, Postal Account Number 10-11504, Maupas 49, 1004 Lausanne.

In Sweden, the Frälsningsarmén, Osterlångsgatan 71, 10242 Stockholm, provides special assistance during the holiday season, and the Ridda Barnen, Norrtullsgatan 421, 10435, Stockholm, specifically gives aid to children.

In New York, The New York Times' Neediest Cases Fund, P.O. Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y., 10087, provides aid to children and families in New York City and its surrounding district. Worldvision International, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California, focuses on aid to victims of the Colombian disaster. Also, the American Red Cross, at 510 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y., 10036.

Stocking Up on Books

(Continued From Page 13)

for its frank depiction of the effects of unemployment women into a story about the pursuit of a mysterious beast in the moors.

It is a bleak but powerful book for ages 11 and up (Julia MacRae Books, \$6.95).

"The Good Book Guide to Children's Books," a list of recommended books for children of all ages is available by mail outside Britain. The address is P.O. Box 40, London SW8 4AU.

For those who want something different, a sale of children's books, many from the 19th century, will take place at Sotheby's, Bloomfield Place, Dec. 9 and 10.

If you must introduce your child to "Alice in Wonder-

land" in an exclusive form, there is the chance to purchase a first edition with the Tenniel drawings.

First-edition Beatrix Potter books are expected to fetch £800 to £1,200 each.

Also to be auctioned are moving picture books by the 19th-century master Lothar Meggendorfer for £200 to £300 and a Bestelmeier Toy Catalog from 1805 that is expected to sell for £5,000 to £7,500.

Qu'on appelle le chauffeur, vite!

Boutique Rochas, 33, rue François 1^{er}, Paris 8^e, 47.23.54.56.

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A Monthly Report for the International Investor Herald Tribune

PERSONAL INVESTING

These five men will have a lot to do with how your investments fare in 1986.



Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, center, and representatives of other major non-Communist industrial countries. They are, from left to right: Gerhard Stoltenberg, Minister of Finance, Germany; Pierre Bergey, Minister of Economy & Finance, France; Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, United Kingdom; and Noboru Takeshita, Minister of Finance, Japan.

When the finance ministers of the five leading industrial nations met in New York in September, they decided on moves to lower the value of the dollar. Their decisions are already reverberating through world markets, provoking a rethinking of investment strategy worldwide.

On December 9, Personal Investing, the International Herald Tribune's monthly report for international investors, will look at the rapidly shifting outlook for 1986 on a market-by-market basis. Can the surge in West German shares be sustained? How will the Tokyo market cope with higher interest rates? Is Wall Street's optimism justified? Drawing on scores of interviews with investment professionals worldwide, Personal Investing will describe the trends, opportunities and risks. Get an early start on your year-end portfolio review with Personal Investing on December 9.

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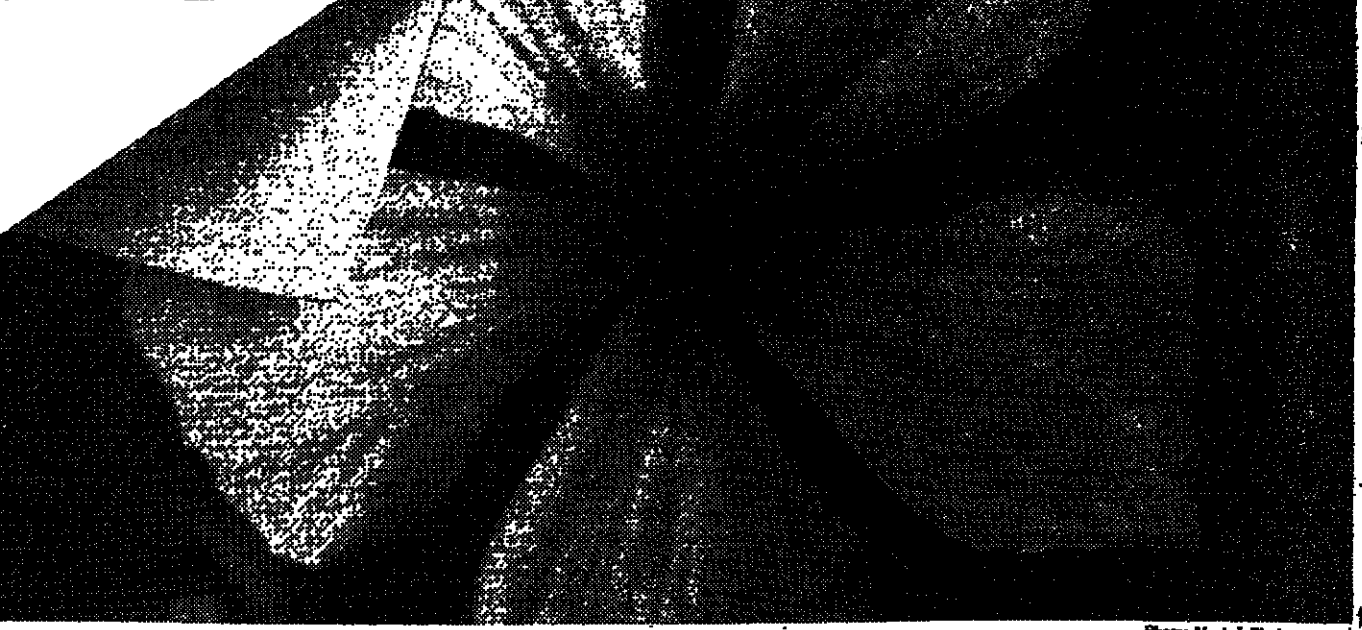
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OR REQUEST THE FULL LIST OF REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Catharanthus roseus. Many of the world's children who have suffered from Leukemia are now alive due to the properties discovered in the now perisicible. It originated in Madagascar, where thousands of endemic plants are in danger.



Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's green cover. Plants protect fragile soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies for agriculture and prevent formation of deserts. Without plants man could not survive.

Yet, knowing this, we are destroying our own life-support system at such an alarming rate that it has already become a crisis - a crisis for ourselves and an even bigger one for our children.

The figures alone should tell the story - we destroy a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland every year; within 25 years only fragments of the vast Malaysian and Indonesian forests will remain.

What we are destroying

Much of the food, medicines and materials we use every day of our lives is derived from the wild species which grow in the tropics. Yet only a tiny fraction of the world's flowering plants have been studied for possible use. Horrifyingly, some 25,000 of all flowering species are on the verge of extinction.

Once the plants go, they are gone forever. Once the forests go only wastelands remain.

Who is the villain?

There is no villain - except ignorance and short-sightedness. The desperately poor people who live in the forests have to clear areas for crops and fuel, but they are doing this in such a way that they are destroying their very livelihood.

Add to this the way in which the heart is being ripped out of the forests to meet the demand for tropical timbers and we have a recipe for disaster.

What can be done about it?

The problem seems so vast that there is a tendency to shrug and say "What can I do?" But there is an answer.

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme

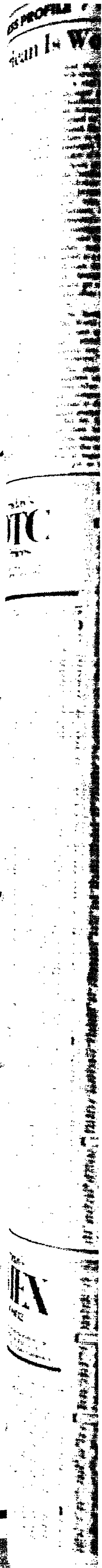
The World Conservation Strategy, published in 1980, is a programme for conserving the world's natural resources whilst managing them for human needs. A practical, international plant conservation programme has been prepared based on WCS principles and is now well under way all around the world.

You can become part of it

The WWF Plant Conservation Programme is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality. Join the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

Save the plants that save us.

WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION



ACROSS

79 Some Cooper
Union grads.
80 Iced out
or Italy, e.g.
84 Venturesome
one
85 Molds
beforehand
88 Catkin
89 Liabilities
90 Fragments for
Fido
91 Buckingham-
shire jackets
92 "Ship of
Fools" ship
93 More carefree
96 Parched
97 Quality found
in mantillas
101 J. G. Low
103 Beatles' billet-
doux
105 Mock
106 Ms Barker's
specialty
107 Noted Swiss
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cian: 18th
century
108 Deciphered
109 King of the
Meccans: 1953-
64
110 Ayr fawcetts
111 Scurage
112 Shrub

PEANUTS

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

SORRY, GIRLS.

I CAN'T STAY ANY LONGER.

SUZANNE CERTAINLY IS ACTIVE.

I'LL SAY.. AT THE CAR WASH! SHE GETS OUT AND PUSHES!!

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10-20

BEETLE BAILEY

SARGE DOESN'T LIKE GOING TO THE PSYCHIATRIC SESSIONS

HE HATES THE PSYCHIATRIST

11-30

SOMETHING'S BOTHERING YOU! OUT WITH IT!

GET RID OF IT!!

MORT WATNER

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ANDY CAPE

WELL, HAVE TO GET THIS WASTE PIPE SEEN TO, AND QUICK! THERE'S WATER ALL OVER --

HOW ABOUT WEBSTER? HE'S A PLUMBER -- HE'S GOT HIS OWN BUSINESS --

NO, NOT HIM, PET. LEAVE IT TO ME. I'LL GET ONE OF THE LADS TO LOOK AT IT

THERE'S ONE THING HE CAN'T STAND ABOUT PROFESSIONALS -- THEY CHARGE

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 Arts by Steve Meyers/Syndicate

WIZARD of ID

SIGH
ALL MY
INVESTMENTS
TURN
SOUR

THAT'S BECAUSE YOU FALL ASLEEP
BEFORE YOU PUT THE CORK IN

1130

REX MORGAN

I'M GOING TO CALL THAT BEAUTY SHOT AND ASK FOR A WEBB. I HAVE A FEELING SHE WON'T BE THERE, HARRY!

THAT WON'T PROVE THAT SHE'S SOMEWHERE WITH DAD!

DON'T BE NAIVE!

WELL, SUPPOSING SHE HAS. LISTEN WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?

HELLO! MAY I SPEAK TO KAY, PLEASE?

© Murray Amato, Syndicated, 1985

GAREFIELD

I KNOW I HAVEN'T WRITTEN YET, MOM. I'M SORRY. YES, TELL COME VISIT YOU WHEN I CAN, OKAY??

I FEEL LIKE SUCH A HEEL!

JON TAKES SO MANY GUILT TRIPS, HE QUALIFIES FOR THE FREQUENT FLYER PLAN

JIM DAVIS

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11:50

DOWN

34 "Eileen —,"
old Irish air
35 Creator of
Jeeves,
Psmith et al.
36 Basil is one
37 Benedictine
bigwig
38 Historic W.W.
II battleship
39 Smooth fabric
40 Snowy-plumed
bird
42 Indian or
orange
43 Certain
conduits
46 Marble or type

BOOKS

Reviewed by John Gross

In the first half of the book Lipstadt, who teaches at the University of California at Los Angeles, describes the darkening course of events from 1933 to 1939. The main landmarks are grimly familiar — the Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, the Anschluss

How they were interpreted is another matter. Their implications were repeatedly played down, and even more regularly flattened out; there was a persistent tendency to account for what was going on in comfortably "rational" terms. Hitler was trying to divert attention from economic difficulties; he was a moderate not fully in control of the extremist elements among his followers; German anti-Semitism was essentially a reflection of German bitterness over the Versailles treaty.

Since every effect must have a cause, there was

Lipstadt argues that there was a matter-of-factness in most newspaper discussion in the 1930s that blunted the edge of what could have been a far stronger popular response, and did nothing to prepare the public for the lethal potentialities of the Nuremberg Laws. The ground had been prepared, in fact, for the much more grievous failure of the Allies during the war. Lipstadt points out, however, that it is that there should still be so much debate as to when the outside world became aware that the Nazis had graduated from persecution to genocide. There were official Allied pronouncements during the war confirming that a program of systematic extermination was under way, and despite Nazi attempts to disguise what they were doing the essential features of the Final Solution had become clear long before the war ended.

In order to understand why this information had so little impact, the critical question, as Lipstadt says, is "not when news was available but how it was made available." Her analysis leaves no doubt that it was very few newspapers, such as the *Buffalo Courier-Examiner*, that were passing cheer, it was made available in an utterly feeble and often almost perfunctory fashion. Even the most horrifying news was tucked away on inside pages.

In December 1942, when the Chicago Tribune covered a major report from the Inter-Allied Information Committee in which Nazi-occupied Poland was described as "one vast center for murdering Jews," the paper put the story on page 18 next to a marriage announcement. The previous month the New York Times had run a story about a statement from a member of the Polish National Council that a million Polish Jews had been killed. It appeared on page 16, next to a report on the hijacking of a truckload of coffee in New Jersey. Such eerie editorial decisions were the norm, and there was relatively little improvement until the end of the war.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

A black and white cartoon illustration. In the foreground, a large, fluffy dog is lying down, looking towards the right. Behind it, two young boys are standing. The boy on the left is wearing a sailor-style hat and a striped shirt, and is sitting on a bicycle. The boy on the right is also wearing a sailor-style hat and a striped shirt, and is standing next to the first boy, looking at him. The background shows a simple building with a window. The text "11:30" is written in the top left corner. The text "© 1990 Dan Johnson/Good" is written vertically on the left side.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

WEATHER

[illegible]

Paris	2	47	-1	3
Prague	1	34	-5	2
Reykjavik	2	36	-1	3

[illegible]

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SATURDAYS FORECAST — CHANNEL: Chapoy, FRANKFORT: Showers, Temp. 9 — 1 (46 — 30). LONDON: Showers, Temp. 11 — 2 (52 — 36). MADRID: Cloudy, Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34). NEW YORK: Rain, Temp. 8 — 6 (46 — 44). PARIS: Showers, Temp. 12 — 31 (54 — 27). ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 16 (61 — 41). TEL. AVIV: Ms. ZURICH: Showers, Temp. 16 — 1 (59 — 30). BANGKOK: Cloudy, Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp. 29 — (68 — 57). MANILA: Showers, Temp. 31 — 24 (88 — 75). SEOUL: Temp. 1 — 5 (34 — 23). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 30 — 24 (86 — 75). TOKYO: Mist, 14 — 11 (57 — 52).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 29
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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Close Prev.		Close Prev.		Close Prev.	
		Singapore			
Shell	663	669	Full Photo	990	2620
Sun Alliance	54	97	Hilchi	100	100
Sig Chartered	452	452	Hilchi Cable	720	720
Singapore	288	288	Ilirio	110	110
Tote and Lyte	288	288	Kanok Air Lines	6270	6270
United	288	288	Kilimo	1020	1020
Thorn EMI	429	422	Konard Power	1820	1820
T.I. Group	294	294	Kowloon Steel	1020	1020
United Hse	394	394	Kwai Brewery	720	720
THP	140	140	Kubota	238	248
Unilever	126	126	Kyocera	238	248
United Results	178	173	Mafusa Elec Works	1190	1190
Vickers	295	295	Mafusa Elec Works	1070	1070
Westworth	74	73	Mafusa Steel	1070	1070
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Previous: 1232.90		Mitsubishi Steel		244	
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The Fall of a Guru and His Commune

Titanic Gets a Boost

small city in this isolated valley that had been carved by two small streams. The Rajneeshees

told last week by Dyan John, finance officer for the commune, that the commune had current

"Billy was tired of trying to be 'normal,'" his wife, Sybil, said. "He is not a 'normal' person and

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[illegible]

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